BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

Again there is a disturbance in the political barometer of the Centre county Democracy. The lamented Simon S. Wolf was not in his grave, his breath had hardly gone, before a half dozen political vampires had started out over the county to electioneer for the office made vacant by the hand of death. Those who aspired to nomination last fall—all of them, Wm. Alexander, Musser, Fisher, and the balance of them, have stripped for the struggle, ready to deal each other hot blows over the coffin of the deceased member, while the aged Gilliland, with the menacing rod of independent candidacy, totters upon the scene and bids them leave the course to him.

In the Senatorial field the interest animating. It is generally conceded that Wallace's election to the United States Senate is as good as a certainty. This being the case, this Senatorial district—Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—will be called upon to elect his successor. In Clinton, there are two men who do not despise the office, viz: S. Richard Peale, and C. S. McCormick. These two gentlemen are not friends—quite the contrary. Peale would love to have the delegates from Clinton, and would get them were it not for McCormick. And the latter is in exactly the same situation with reference to Peale. Whether they will make a contest or unite on a third man remains to be seen. As the case stands the Centre county aspirants are hopeful of getting the Clinton delegates. Clearfield appears to be in a state of suspense and thinks it glory enough to get Wallace out of the road, but they will come along with their candidates in due time. They also have a pair of them in the persons of Jeff. Boyer and T. M. McCullough, Esq.

We have reserved Centre to speak of last, because it will be the battle ground. There are two prominent candidates in this county. Startling and unexpected as it may be to our readers, P. Gray Meek, of the *Watchman* is again a candidate. Having been a candidate annually for the last ten or fifteen years, and being at the present time in poor health, it might have been supposed that he would give over for once. But habits acquired in youth and stuck to for half a lifetime, are not so easily shaken off. He will no doubt live and die (politically) in the harness. Opposed to him is Adam Hoy, Esq., Attorney-at-law, a short, stout, able-bodied lawyer, who has probably more practice in the orphan's courts than any other lawyer in the county. His private character is above reproach, but politically he don't stand so well. His friends accuse Meek of being a Modoc; charge him with infidelity to the party last fall, and of being an annual, constant factor in all campaigns. But Meek's friends retaliate by saying that Hoy is only a "baby Democrat" at most, and that he has not been a *bona fide* member of the party long enough to deserve elevation. The campaign promises to be interesting, and we will have more to say about it next week. We have not space at present.

INNOVATIONS ON THE SABBATH.

Recently, for the the first time in New York city, the play-houses were thrown open to the public and theatricals were had in various parts of the city on the Sabbath. An Italian Opera Troupe rendered La Traviata to a large and fashionable audience at the Grand Opera House, and for people whose tastes did not incline them to the opera, other places of amusement were opened. "Blue Beard" was put upon the boards at the Stadt theatre and the Bowery habitues enjoyed the emotional drama of "Moll Pitcher." The police commissioners did not consider these proper performances for Sunday evening, and forbade them, but one of the judges of the Supreme Court issued an injunction restraining the commissioners from interfering, and so the performances came off as advertised.

The audiences at the various places of amusement numbered from twelve to fifteen thousand, and for a first attempt to Europeanize the American Sabbath, it was regarded as a decided success. But, as might be expected, such an innovation and inroad upon the traditions of our American Sabbath, have startled the whole country. A large per cent. of the citizens of New York are of foreign birth, and still another large number are but one remove from that, and most of them have been educated in the idea that the Sabbath is not a day to be spent in devotional exercises, but in recreation and amusement. The German element especially, scoff at what they contemptuously call our superstitious notions respecting a proper observance of the Sabbath, and have generally spent the day in their beer gardens and other private places of amusement. They have hitherto been restrained by the laws of the State, which have been supported by a strong American sentiment, from a public desecration of the day, but now even this barrier has been passed and public amusements, to suit the various tastes, have been inaugurated.

The clergymen of New York have generally expressed their sentiments upon this innovation but they do not at all harmonize. Dr. Frothingham favors the fullest license for Sunday amusements, while Mr. Talmage takes the opposite extreme and denounces both theatres and operas at any and all times. Archbishop McClosky deplores any change that shall have a tendency to attract people from the churches and render our Sabbath in any sense Parisian. Most of the city clergy are opposed to the innovation because they are strenuously opposed to breaking down any of the observances which have rendered the day holy.

There are two questions which will have much to do with the settlement of this matter in New York. One is a legal and the other is a pecuniary one. If the law will permit operas and theatres and other public places of amusements to be opened on Sunday, and they are patronized so as to make them pay, it will be of little use for the clergy to declaim against them. Thus far both of these conditions have been met. A judge of the Supreme Court has restrained the municipal authorities from interfering to prevent them, and the crowds which have attended, give assurance of pecuniary success. Mr. Talmage, by his fierce denunciation of the stage, has only given these Sunday amusements a substancial support, and the manner of their discussion from the pulpit and through the religious press has only tended to advertise them.

There is a marked departure from the Puritanical observance of the Sabbath in all our cities, and in fact almost everywhere, and for ourselves, in respect to most of the changes, we have no feelings of regret, although we deplore the extreme to which it is being carried in New York. We have no desire to go back to the rigid practices of our New England forefathers in the observance of this day, but we believe there should be kept and maintained certain well defined landmarks, that will enable us to distinguish Sunday and the other days of the week! and between the Sunday of our forefathers and one of pleasure and amusement, such as has been inaugurated in New York, we think the former far preferable.

The great Teacher has said that the Sabbath was made for man, and it was designed as much with reference to his physical wants as to his spiritual. We feel better and we are better when we spend one day out of the seven for rest from our ordinary occupation, with different thoughts and with different associations. But of all classes in the community the laboring men can ill afford to give up the institution of the Sabbath. It is God's blessing to the poor. It is the one day in seven that avaricious capital dare not say to him, "go to work." Laboring men will you do anything to break up the reverence now felt for the Sabbath day? The attempt to turn it into a holiday is only a step towards making it a working day. Not looking at it from a moral point of view we urge you to be warned in season.

Even here in Bellefonte, a minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, has seen fit to cry out against the desecration of the Sabbath, and although we cannot sympathize in the least with his extreme views, yet they are entitled to respect, and it would be well for the people, especially the poor, to think upon this matter, not only as christians, but as laboring men, whose rights are being assailed by a dangerous innovation.

A study of the works of nature and of the word of God, should occupy at least one seventh of our time, and for these purposes the Christian Sabbath was designed and should be perpetuated. The moral sense of the people must be brought to bear upon this question, and this should be stimulated by the press and from the pulpit. Wholesale denunciations like those of Mr. Talmage, or extreme views from whatever source, do much more harm than good. The sanctity of the Sabbath must be defended and sustained on its own merits. It must be preserved from desecration because of its sacredness and value, not on account of the immorality or wickedness of other things.

Later despatches from New York are to the effect that the injunction restraining the police commissioners from interfering to prevent violations of the Sunday law, which was based on a mere quibble, has been removed, and legal restrictions having been removed it remains to be seen whether the people will be able to enforce the laws and bring to punishment those who have transgressed them. It is a matter of public congratulation that this Sunday theatrical business is to be nipped in the bud.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

On Monday the Legislature of the State assembled. At the date of this writing we have heard nothing of the initial proceedings toward the organization, of what we presume will be an unwieldly and awkward body to manage. Since the election, three of its members have died, including the lamented S. S. Wolf, of this county, and the daily papers give the names of some half-dozen others who are detained at home by sickness. So that in the Senatorial contest, the full vote will not be had, although it is generally conceded that Wallace will have more than enough votes to elect him on the first ballot.

This is the first session of which the members were elected under the new constitution, and we anticipate that if excellent officials are not selected, much time will be lost in the transaction of business. If the presiding officer of the House be not an experienced parliamentarian, or a cool, clear-headed man, we predict that the session will be long and troublesome. With the two parties balanced—the Senate being Republican, and the House Democratic, there ought certainly to be good legislation if we are ever to have any. There can't be any political legislation, for, nothing of a party nature can readily pass both houses. If, with the advantages thus afforded, we do not have laws necessary under the new constitution properly scrutenized, we cannot imagine a condition of things resulting purely from partizan motives, that will produce this result. There will be important laws brought forward to provide for many departments of the public service under the new constitution, and these ought to be severely scrutenized.

Considerable interest is being manifested throughout the state, as evidenced by our exchanges, in regard to the department of Public schools. Of the $1,000,000 annually appropriated to the public schools, there is a large deduction made before it reaches school districts in the shape of what we call the "State appropriation." The Superintendent of Public Instruction, five deputies and a medical inspector cost $25,000; clerks and other employees, $6,000; county, city and borough superintendents, $125,000; institutes, normal schools, technical, schools, printing, engraving, etc., $194,000, amounting in all to $340,000. These figures are not our own but from calculations carefully made by men who have examined the bill, and by them published as bare y meeting its requirements. Thus, 34 per cent. of the $1,000,000 is expended before the balance reaches the public schools in the shape of appropriations. That is, half as much money is required to sustain the "department" as is appropriated to the schools of the state. This appears to us to be a fearfully unjust showing. What appears to be still more unwise, is the fact that the Superintendent has the exclusive handling of this $1,000,000. He draws it and pays whom he will, and his warrant is the only voucher required. We have a copy of the bill before us and can find in it nothing requiring him to give any other vouchers. Neither are there any duties assigned to the deputies, and they are in no way independent of their principal. Is this not too much centralization of power? Look what a dishonest man could do in the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction! We believe Supt. Wickersham to be a thoroughly honest and upright man, and perhaps his high character and faithful performance of duty, made some difference in the framing of the bill. Another feature of the bill is, that it provides for compulsory education in a mild and modified way, but we will defer speaking of it till another time.

We mention this bill merely because our attention was called to it last week at the institute.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Since our last issue, two public meetings have been held in the interest of the public Library and Reading rooms. The last meeting was held on New Year's evening in the rooms of the town council. The attendance was excellent and every seat as filled. The committees from the several wards, appointed to canvass for subscriptions to the annual fund, were called upon to report.

Mr. Isaac Mitchell reported that $610,-00 had been subscribed in the North Ward; Mr. James S. Somerville reported for the South ward $300.00; Jas. H. Rankin, Esq., for the West Ward reported $2.0.00. The total amount, $1,-110.00, being within a few hundred dollars of the sum estimated as sufficient to carry on the enterprise. After some discussion, Edmund Blanchard, Esq., offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, that a committee of six be appointed to confer with the original contributors to the fund for fitting he Library and Reading rooms, who shall submit to said contributors the contributions of the citizens to the fund for paying the annual expenses of the association, for their improval and acceptance; and in the event of acceptance of said fund by them, said committee, together with the original contributors shall be constituted a committee who shall frame a constitution and by-laws for the organization of the Library association, which said constitution and by laws shall be submitted to the association at a meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee, Adam Hoy, Isaac Mitchell, Jas. H. Rankin, D. H. Hastings, John D. Lieb, D. F. Fortney, after which the meeting adjourned.

——Bellefonte Sunday Schools and beneficial societies have been busy raising money for the grasshopper fund.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—Yankee Sampson, a blind man and probably the most musical gentleman on the continent will give one of his wonderful entertainments in Reynold's Hall this evening. He is a fine vocalist and a prodigy as a violinist, harpist, and prestidigitator. Go to hear and see the blind man by all means.

——It is queer how love for office will grow on a man. Now, there's our respected townsman Adam Hoy, Esq: having been elected J S. Barnhart, Esq's successor as attorney for the County Commissioners, he now aspires to W. A. Wallace's seat in the State Senate.

OUR ASSOCIATE PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1875.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

It is noteworthy fact that within a month from the time of the adoption of the present Constitution of Pennsylvania by a majority of 144,000, a bill was presented by Senator Rutan directing the appointment of a commission to revise a Constitution, then scarcely a month old. Mr. Rutan's bill passed and the commissioners appointed under that Act have had several meetings in this city—their last meeting was held during the last week in December. I regret that I cannot fully inform your readers what this revisory board purpose doing, as the member with whom I conversed, while generally garrulous, is as reticent upon this subject as a first class statesman.

As this revisory board had no hand in making the new constitution they purpose showing what a great loss the commonwealth sustained in excluding them from the constitutional convention, by the masterly manner in which they, by their criticism of the instrument, will demonstrate the dangerous thing the new constitution is. Thus far the commissioners have literally done nothing towards giving us an amended constitution, and while they generally agree as to how much better the instrument would have been had they aided in its construction, yet it now and then occurs to them that an unreasonable people do not concur with Senator Rutan that the Constitution should be condemned, or its practical workings impaired until a fair trial has been given it.

THE NATION'S JUBILEE.

The New Year opens auspiciously for the Centennial cause. The official acceptance by Great Britain of the invitation extended by the Government of the United States to take part in the International Exhibition has given very great satisfaction to the gentlemen who are laboring so industriously to make the event a success worthy the occasion as well as of the people in whose interest they are toiling so assiduously; while the address issued to the people of New York, and signed by so many of the representative men of that State, has given the members of the Centennial Board of Finance unbounded gratification and has greatly encouraged them in their labors.

I regard the acceptance by Great Britain as determining the status of our Exhibition so far as Europe is concerned; and I look upon the action taken by New York last week as resolving what the national character of the Exhibition shall be. England will put France, Germany, Swedan, Italy and the other nations of Europe upon their mettle, and New York now decides that she will compete for the supremacy in the matter of industrial exhibits with all the other States of the Nation.

At the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, there were about 800 exhibitors from Great Britain. From the information I have gathered from gentleman who have recently returned to this city from England, and from the London press, I am led to believe that there will be over 2,000 exhibitors from Great Britain at the American Exhibition.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

About three months ago an internal revenue detective while perambulating around among the gin shops in the lower section of our city scented the aroma of boiling molasses; following the scent with the correctness of a thoroughbred, the detective brought up in the rum-shop of Hugh M'Cartney, in whose cellar he found a molasses still, running off about four barrels of whiskey per day. The following day M'Cartney was brought before the U. S. Commissioner and held for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. Court.

In the house with M'Cartney resided a Mr. James Degan and his wife Rose. James was a seafaring man and was on the high seas when M'Cartney's place was seized. As the detective had a sure thing on M'Cartney, the latter in order to save himself, attempted to put the detective away by charging him with the theft of a roll of money which happened to be lying around loose; the charge was made before an accommodating alderman who held the detective for his appearance before the Session court. At the preliminary hearing Rose Degan swore she saw the detective take the money. When the case came before the grand jury, the bill charging the detective with theft was ignored.

A few days thereafter Mr. Degan came home and learning of the part taken by his wife, it is said he belabored her in true marine style, and to complete the punishment of Rose, she was tried, convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment for one year for perjury. A few days ago, Degan returned from another trip from across the ocean, and finding his wife in prison charged M'Cartney with being the author of all his troubles. Words soon came to blows and in the melee M'Cartney shot Degan in the arm, which was shattered so badly it had to be amputated. In the meantime M'Cartney has been committed to await the result of Degan's injuries. Between his attempt to kill Degan and defraud the government, M'Cartney is likely to spend the rest of his life at Cherry Hill and lose his three story brick tavern with its still in the cellar.

A CLERGYMAN'S DEFECTION.

The catholic priest J W. Gerdeman who recently violated his vow of celibacy by marrying the pretty organist of his church, and who in the agitation incident to a change so radical in the life of celibacy neglected to properly debit and credit the amount of funds placed in his hands by his parishioners, has been held for trial by jury, by Judge Finletter who heard his case on *habeas corpus*.

The prosecution charge Gerdeman with having embezzled $82,000 of the money deposited with him for the erection of the church of which he was pastor; the defence deny embezzlement and claim that whatever deficiency exists, is the amount due the organist for his services. I am of opinion that Gerdeman will never be convicted of high larceny.

THE DIFFERENCE.

I was informed by a distinguished gentleman, residing in the central part of the State, who was on here a few days ago, that the present occupation of country people is in shaving each others notes, an occupation that has the advantage of giving constant employment to those engaged in it.

Here in this city every other man is chiefly engaged in contemplating his own greatness and seriously considering just which public office will be most honored by his acceptance. It is needless for me to observe that every other man is fortunate in having an inexhaustible subject for meditation.

The publishers of our bright little *Evening Star* have been tried and acquitted of the charge of libel in their having published a statement last July in which a Mr. Joseph Calvert, who was an *aider* of Button Joe, was made to appear as being somehow, in some way, mixed up in the abduction of Charlie Ross. Button Joe was not in that job but no one on the jury could be made to believe that the *Star* libelled him; hence the prompt acquittal of Messrs. School & Blakeley.

Mr. William Moran, the *sub rosa* publisher of the Sunday *Tribune* was less fortunate than the *Star* people: he was tried and convicted of libelling Mr Geo. E. Hall, a member of City Councils of having realized a large sum from a lottery, and of having made money surreptitiously as a Councilman. Moran had another charge of libel against him by another councilman named Slack whom Moran charged with having picked the pocket of the marble statue of George Washington of a silver snuff-box. The grand jury ignored the last indictment, but sentence awaits Moran upon the first conviction.

The Germans in this city purpose taking good care of the poor from "vaterland." Over two hundred families and 2,000 children are to be cared for this winter, by the German Society of Philadelphia.

The distribution of bread, and other necessities of life, given to the poor, takes place daily. One day a livery stable man informs the Mayor that he will distribute 1,000 loaves of bread and 500 lbs of beef to the poor of the city; then Henry Disston & Sons give public notice of their intention to deal out 300 quarts of chicken soup and 500 loaves of bread, and on an average no less than 2,000 loaves of bread are given away each day by liberal hearted men who desire to have their charity made public.

The total number of deaths in this city during the year 1874 is 15,393. During the year 1873 the deaths numbered 16,736. The principal cause of death was consumption of the lungs, the number of deaths from that disease amounted to 2,164 during the year '74, while there were in addition 906 deaths from inflammation of the lungs.

Considering that we have Dr. Jayne's Expectorant establishment right in our midst and that Schenck's pulmonic syrup is also made here I regard this death statement as the most solemn and convincing evidence that patent medicines will not cure consumption.

During the year 1874 our citizens used 14,492,359,056 gallons of water. The quantity of whiskey has not yet been measured. This is an average of 52 gallons per diem for each resident man, woman and child in our city. If we except the politicians, "Wash and be clean" does not apply to Philadelphians.

10,047 immigrant passengers were landed in this city during 1874, and 1,119 arrivals of foreign, and 9,148 coast-wise vessels reached our wharves during the year.

Dr Weevil, whose leg was inconveniently in the way of a pistol ball fired at him by Mr. Hanson, is likely to go "where the women cease from troubling," and where pistols are not used by demonstrative husbands upon family physicians who, like Weevil, after prescribing take a look at madam's new bed-room furniture. It is now about a month since I mentioned the shooting of Dr. Weevil, and his physician informs me that abscesses having formed around the stump of his amputated leg, Mrs. Hanson is likely to lose the services of her physician altogether, and the company of her husband for a long time.

J. W. F.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

SOMEBODY'S SERVANT GIRL.

She stood there leaning wearily
Against the window frame,
Her face was patient, sad and sweet,
Her garments coarse and plain;
"Who is she, pray?" I asked a friend,
The red lips gave a curl—
"Really! I do not know her name,
She's some one's servant girl."

Again I saw her on the street
With burden trudge along,
Her face was sweet and patient still,
Amid the jolting throng;
Slowly but cheerfully she moved,
Guarding with watchful care
A market-basket much too large
For her slight hands to bear.

A man, I thought a gentleman,
Went pushing rudely by,
Sweeping the basket from her hands,
But turning not an eye;
For there was no necessity,
Amid the busy whirl,
For him to be a gentleman—
To "some one's servant girl."

Ah, well it is that God above
Looks in upon the heart,
And never judges any one
By just the outer part;
For if the soul be pure and good,
He will not mind the rest,
Nor question what the garments were
In which the form was dressed.

And many a man and woman fair—
By fortune cearsd and fed,
Who will not mingle here below
With those who earn their bread,
When they have passed away from life,
Beyond the gates of pearl,
Will meet before the Father's throne
With many a servant girl.

A NEW MARRIAGE SERVICE.

Minister.

This woman wilt thou have,
And cherish her for life?
Wilt love and comfort her,
And seek no other wife?

He.

This woman I will take
That stands before me now;
I'll find her board and clothes,
And have no other "frow."

Minister.

And for thy husband wilt
Thou take this nice young man?
Obey his slightest wish,
And love him all you can?

She.

I will love him all I can,
Obey him all I choose,
And when I ask for funds
He never must refuse.

Minister.

Then you are man and wife,
And happy may you be;
And many be your years
As dollars in my fee!

BELLEFONTAINE.

The following "lines on Bellefontaine cemetery" were written by Richard Sutton, sixty years of age, and for a long time an attache of the place he rhymes about.

And this is Golgotha! the place of the skull;
And really it seems that it soon will be full;
For in twenty-five years, (by a round calculation)
It has certainly gathered a vast population.

Of the sickly, the healthy, the weak and the strong,
The poor, and the wealthy, the old and the young;
Of many a tongue, and kindred, and nation,
But this is of course beyond my notation.

That there's exquisite monuments can't be denied,
Some erected in sorrow and others in pride,
Bearing most eulogistic expressions of love,
Commending the soul to the mansions above.

Here some are asleep, and some are no more,
Some are not dead but have passed on before,
But of all fond expressions I like this the best,
"Our loved ones have left us and now are at rest."

But let sculptor, and florist, and poet combine,
To give pleasing enchantment, this place to refine;
The aim of their labors can scarcely be won,
It is but a grave yard when all has been done.

As we find little pleasure in looking on graves
Of states-men and artists, of babies and braves,
Let us look on beyond to the realms of the blest,
Where the spirit immortal forever shall rest.

Our Story Teller.

LOST IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Yes, to be sure the dog is old and not particularly good-looking, and he's blind of an eye, too. Come here, Ponto! You can see that his career is nearly ended; but while he does live he shall have a soft bed and a warm place by the fire side. I bought the dog of a family up in the White Mountains. They kept a boarding-house there, and that's the way I came to know Ponto.

Ponto was a great favorite of Baby's I shall call her Baby to the end of my life. Baby was my little niece, the only one I ever had. If you'll step this way I'll show you her picture.

You like it? I thought you would. Why, sir, that painting cost almost as much as this old house is worth. I carried a photograph all the way to New York to have it painted in that style by one of the best artists in the country, and I wouldn't take ten thousand dollars for the picture.

I see you think her a pretty child, and in some wonderful way the artist, who saw how my heart was set upon it, put the lightning up in her face, which was her greatest beauty. Mouth, eyes, every feature spoke before she opened her lips; such a countenance is very rare, at least, in my experience.

Why, sir, that child won all hearts. She wasn't much over two years when we took our first summer trip to the mountains, and I never shall forget how her little face seemed to thrill everybody as she would suddenly start up in her seat in the cars—the blue eyes, rosy cheeks and exquisitely white brow and golden curls framed by a snowy border—and cry out with that wonderful light in her eyes:

"O, Uncle Bob, *won't* we have fun in the mountains?"

It was just so after we arrived at our destination. Baby became the pet, almost at once, of men and women, who declared that they had always disliked children up to the time of her arrival.

To see her come down in the morning, fresh from her bath, dressed like a little fairy, her curls hanging in breezy spirals, her lips and cheeks all dimples, was a picture to gladden the sight. And her grave good morning to all the company, naming each by name, or if some one appeared inattentive, her rebuking—

"Don't you *hear* Baby?" she'd say. "Dood morning, Mr. Carter," made everybody laugh and long to hug her.

As I said before, she and Ponto were the jolliest friends. The great black creature frolicked with her like a kitten. The moment he saw her, he would rouse himself from his easiest posture, or eave his warmest admirer.

One day we made preparations to go up the mountain, and nearly all the party at our hotel went, except Baby and her mother. They were left snugly sleeping in their nests, for it was long before daybreak that the rest of us started. Harry, Baby's father, once or twice made up his mind not to go. He remembered the pleading face of the little one the night before, when the excursion had been planned, and her oft-repeated question—

"*Won't* papa take Baby to the mountain? She wants to see the *tic toc* house, too."

But the rest of us overruled his reluctance. Harry was such good company, we felt as if we should leave the life of the party behind us if he remained at home.

'I've been there, you see, and perhaps that's the reason I don't care so much about it,' he said, as he seated himself at last; 'but I suppose it would be all right if I could take the little one and her mother along.'

We had a glorious day, the finest one of the season, it was said. All the cares of life fell away from our shoulders, and we were like a party of children let loose from school, shouting, running, picking berries, starting the echoes, looking from dizzy heights, wondering at the sublimity of the heavens and the earth, when suddenly Harry turned toward me.

'I feel impressed that I ought to go home,' he said.

Of course we laughed at him, but his manner grew so distrait and unnatural, that after a little while we hastened our departure, and started for our boarding-house at least an hour and a half sooner than we had intended. Harry's spirits came back. He said to me—

"I had a curious feeling come over me just now. It seemed as if the little one was calling me, and I must go; now we are going I am all right again. I suppose it was nothing but fancy."

It was still quite light when we arrived at the boarding-house. What was our consternation to be met at the door by Ellen, the table girl, with the news that Baby was missing. "Baby couldn't be found anywhere, and her 'ma had gone into fainting-fits."

Harry turned as white as a ghost, but his habitual composure did not desert him. He walked hastily into the house to learn the particulars, not daring to turn himself yet in his wife's presence.

"The little thing came down here, not long ago,' said Mrs. White, the landlady, whose ruddy color had all disappeared, "with Liddy's old sun-bonnet on, and when I asked her where she was going,—

"'Baby's going up mountains, to tic toc house, after papa,' says she.

"It's a nice long walk you'll have, my little lady,' said I, humoring her, for you know she often pretends in play to be going on long journeys, and I never dreamed it was in the child's head to attempt such a thing; and"—

"What time was that?" asked Harry.

"Well, 'twant much past three I should think."

'Three hours,' said Harry, his lips whitening, and he looked slowly round.

'Where's Ponto?' he asked, a moment after.

Mr. White lent him to Dr. Le Roy, over the bridge. He went to the pond, to-day."

There was another silence that seemed minutes, but it was scarcely a second.

'If we only had Ponto!' said Harry; 'but we must do without him.'

"There's the doctor!" said a voice as a slender, sunburnt man entered.

'Did Ponto come home?' asked the doctor. 'I lost him; don't know which way he went, either; neither whistle or gun would bring him back.'

As soon as he heard how matters stood, he volunteered to join in the search for Baby, for it is needless to say all the men about the house had been hunting for an hour.

So we organized a party, with lamps and fire-works, which Fred Vincent, one of the boarders, had brought with him from the city.

After Harry had said a few soothing words to his wife, who was in very delicate health, we all set out, hoping every moment to hear the familiar bark of Ponto. Which way to go was hard to determine, but we kept in the road for some time, each man going off on a separate trail wherever there were paths, guided back by some signal of shout or rocket.

Ah, sir, what a night that was! Can you imagine it? In the midst of ravines, precipices, mighty boulders, from whose surface a fall would have been certain death to a child, we groped our way, surrounded by the chill and gloom of a mountain atmosphere, amidst danger on every hand. Now and then we sent up into the darkness a stream of fire that showed us fissures at our feet, and mass upon mass of frowning, threatening rocks; sometimes we slipped on the wet stones, catching at rough, shaggy projections to save ourselves from falling; shouting, suffering both mental and physical tortures, seeing in every cleft the vision of the dear little child, seeing also the white, set face of the father whose babe was his earthly idol.

At times we thought we heard cries, or some form that seemed human was seen, then all would be silent again.

We looked at watches. Two hours had been spent in fruitless search.

Could the baby feet have wandered so far? We paused a moment to consider. She must have given out with weariness before this, provided she had not fallen down some fagged opening that had proved a grave to her tender body.

With what trembling hands we reconnoitered each chasm. How we shuddered, as now and then one of the darkling depths defied our scrutiny, and kept the secret of its charge with gloomy fidelity.

'She couldn't have come so far,' said the father at last, with a broken voice 'we shall find her nearer home.'

He, at least, had not given up hope, but the rest of us had. Suddenly—and I shall not forget the thrill of that moment, to my dying day—we heard the faint bark of a dog.

'That's Ponto!' shouted Harry, and his face, by the pale light of our lanterns seemed almost glorified.

The dog was some distance behind us, and in a direction to the left, or easterly; we had been going west. Of course we turned immediately, every heart beating high, for as Ponto had left the doctor, guided, perhaps, by some mysterious intelligence, might he not have found the missing child?

With careful steps we turned and retraced the way. A dark shape, high up on a boulder, his form just seen against the gray mists, disclosed by our lights, showed us Ponto, wagging his huge tail, and looking for all the world as if God had put a human soul under his eyes.

He came down to us at once, and, without a word, began scrambling among the loose rocks. We followed, sure that we should see the living form of Baby, or the cold and mangled remains; which?

'I wish she would cry,' said Harry, in a low tone, and I knew of what he was thinking.

Well, at last we found her, and as always, she was making a picture of herself, though fast asleep. The great dusty sun-bonnet, with which she had equipped herself for the journey, lay spread out all over the rock, attached by one string to Baby's sweet, dimpled hand. The curls streamed like rays of glory from her fair head and face, as the light of the lantern fell upon her.

Harry seemed all at once to lose strength, and down he fell upon his knees. It is a curious fact that though I am his brother, I never remember seeing him shed tears before. We always called him the stoic at home, and we never knew that his feelings were particularly affected, save by a nervous trembling of the lip. But this night he just cried like a woman.

It frightened me to see that strong-hearted man who could sever nerves without shrinking, gave way to his feelings. And yet I wonder if there was one among us didn't feel something wet on his cheeks? I know I did. And if I had been a heathen, I think I should have gone down on my knees to that dog and said a prayer to him.

Presently some one went to take the child, but Harry was on his feet at once.

'Nobody but me,' he said, under his breath; and, did you ever see a father lift the little dead child he loved the best of all? Well, that was the way he did it; holding it up for a moment, as if praying in his heart, and I don't doubt he was. Then the little estray nestled and opened her eyes, and said, sleepily:

'O, Baby *was* so hungry,' with that pretty little intonation of voice which was her gift, and with which she touched hearts.

And Ponto—if there ever was dog language, that creature talked incessantly. I've no doubt he told us the whole story, how he had suddenly become impressed that Baby was lost, how he had searched and found her, and then seeing rockets and lights, had mounted his rocky sentry-stand and called us to come. And we understood it as well as we could, we poor humans.

I wonder if Ponto has forgotten it? No, sir, there was a look in his eye that said just then, dogs are not like men, they never forget.

Well, sir, you don't wonder I love this dear old fellow, do you?—*Youths' Companion.*

It may be true that 'uneasy lies a head that wears a crown,' but it would be a queer head that didn't lie still more uneasily without one.

King Kalakaua was once foreman of a fire-engine company in Honolulu, but has since reformed.

THE OTHER MR. BROWN.

I am Mr. Brown, but I am sorry to say there is another Mr. Brown. It is on account of the existence of the other Mr. Brown that I have lately had so much trouble

I am employed by one of our large Philadelphia commercial houses as a traveling salesman, and frequently make business visits to the principal cities of our own and adjoining States. Last summer, while on a visit to Harrisburg and stopping at a cosy hotel there, the following ludicrous incident occurred:

On my arrival I registered my name on the visitors' book as Mr. Brown. The landlord's consequential manner immediately altered to one of deference on reading my name, and I was unexpectedly assigned to one of the best rooms in the house, and was still more surprised at mine host going to my chamber with me and personally superintending the making of the room tidy and comfortable. I was not accustomed to having so much attention paid to me by strangers, and could only attribute it to good looks and gentlemanly deportment.

After the landlord had retired I seated myself at the table and began a letter to my friends at home. I had written but a few lines when I was annoyed by a strange buzzing of voices which seemed to come from the keyhole of the door.

'Is it possible,' I said to myself, 'that the residents of this house take such an interest in my affairs as to go eavesdropping after me.'

I walked noiselessly to the door, and suddenly opening it I surprised not less than a dozen ladies and gentlemen who were taking covert glances at me by turns through the narrow orifice intended for the key On my unexpected appearance at the door all beat a hasty retreat into their respective bed-chambers, and the flying spectacle of disappearing skirts and coat tails was a scene I shall long remember.

I could not imagine what it could all mean. Why should the landlord be so attentive to a stranger? and why should the ladies and gentlemen of the house take such an extraordinary interest in me? But other wonders were to come.

I had scarcely proceeded with my letter before I was again interrupted by a knocking at my door. I answered the summons, when, to my intense astonishment, a beautiful lady sprang into my arms, calling me, 'Papa, dear Papa!'

'There must be some mistake, my dear; I am not your nor anybody else's papa!'

The young lady was not dismayed by this declaration, however, but continued to embrace me, and claimed me as her paternal relative.

What was my surprise, when I again disavowed my knowledge of her, to be assured that she expected I would disown her, but attributed it to the wild freaks to which I was subject.

'Wild freaks! my dear Miss!'

'Oh, we have heard of them all!' she replied. 'Aunt Laura has well escribed your character and peculiarities in her letters. But how is mamma?'

'My good girl, do you wish to drive me mad? First you call me papa, and now you ask me about mamma. Who in the deuce is your mamma?'

'Who is she?' Why your second wife, of course, and my stepmother, whom I have never seen; but I am dying to get a look at her.'

I was about making an angry answer and declaring my claims as a bachelor, when there came trooping into the room half a dozen little children, who immediately seized upon the tail of my coat and the legs of my pants, almost throwing me off my feet.

'Who are these?' I cried in distraction; 'are these youngsters more of my offspring?'

'Oh, no papa,' answered the young lady. 'These are Carrie's, your eldest daughter's children. They are your grand-children.'

'For heaven's sake, stop there,' I shouted; 'you have made me a grand-father, but be good enough not to go any further with my descendants.'

'The truth must be told,' said the young lady with a rosy smile; 'you know your oldest son is named John.

'Well, since you say so, we will call him John.'

'John has a married daughter who has lately had—'

I knew what was coming, so I jumped up and seized my hat while she concluded the sentence.

'A bouncing little boy; so you are a great grandfather,' continued the young lady.

'Like Macbeth, I would rather hear no more,' but rushed from the room as if Satan and all his imps were at my heels. As I passed out at the street door—like a young hurricane—I noticed that an elegant carriage had stopped in front of the hotel, and a lady was getting out of it, but I was in too great a hurry to see more.

I was so much annoyed with the unaccountable conduct of the people at the hotel that I did not return until late in the evening, preferring to purchase my supper at a restaurant. When I did return the landlord again welcomed me and assured me that my bed was ready and everything was "all right." He said "all right" with such an insinuating deferential smile that I could not comprehend what the fellow meant. When I reached my bedroom, in pushing the door to I accidently blew out the light and found myself in the dark—so intensively dark that I could not step before me. However, I concluded to undress in the dark; so I sat upon the bed and began to divest myself of my clothing.

In moving my hand carelessly over the bed it suddenly came in contact with a solid body which felt most singularly like a human being. In the next moment my hand was grasped by two smooth, soft hands, and then I felt the tips of my fingers pressed to two delicate rapturous lips.

What could it all mean? Could it be a ghost in my bed, or a burglar? Or was it a lady? When I thought of the latter possibility my lips trembled with terror, and I was about to light the lamp again. Before I could do so a sweet voice spoke to me.

'Brown,' said the voice, 'why don't you come to bed? Here I have been waiting for you for the last half hour.'

I now understood what was the matter, and I determined to have some fun.

'Go to sleep, my dear, and don't bother me,' said I, 'I will come to bed when I am ready.'

In a moment there came a piercing scream from the bed, loud enough to have raised the shingles from the roof. It had the effect of bringing the landlord into my room with all his boarders trooping at his heels.

What was my dismay, when a light was brought, to discover a beautiful lady sitting bolt upright in bed and attired in a snowy-white garment.

'What do you mean sir, by entering my bed-chamber?' asked the lady in a severe tone of voice.

'Yes; and I would like to know what you mean, sir!' said a stout gentleman of my own age who came tearing into the room at that moment like a wild hyena, flourishing a thick cane in one hand while in the other he carried a carpet-bag. 'Who in the devil are you, sir?' asked the gentleman, stalking up to me and staring me in the face.

'I am Mr. Brown, sir,' said I, assuming a most dignified expression of countenance.

'And I am Mr. Brown,' said the other scowling at me fearfully.

That's a coincidence,' said I.

'What are you doing in my wife's room?' asked the man. 'That's another coincidence, hey!'

'You are mistaken, sir,' said I. 'Your wife got into my room. I entered this room early in the afternoon, as I can prove by the landlord.'

At this moment the young lady who had claimed me as her father in the afternoon approached the lady in the bed and inquired:

'Tell me, mamma, which of these gentlemen is my papa?'

'Why the good-looking one, of course,' said the lady; 'the gentleman with the side-whiskers.'

She meant the other fellow.

'Oh how I have been deceived!' cried the young lady, her face suffused with blushes.

'Yes, and I have been deceived!' said the landlord; for I took this Mr. Brown to be the other Mr. Brown, and I let him have the best room, which I intended for the wealthy Mr. Brown and his wife.'

The horizon began to clear a little, and I saw the light. But I determined to get at the bottom of the mystery; so I button-holed the landlord and drew him into the corner, where I put "a few leading questions," as the lawyers say.

I learned that the *other* Mr. Brown was a wealthy individual who had been traveling in Europe for several years, and had not seen his family for a long time. During his absence his wife died, and he took another partner to his bosom, and wrote home to his family that he would return immediately and bring his wife with him.

His arrival was anxiously looked for, and his children residing at the hotel where I was putting up, that establishment was in arms for the event.

Brown had left his children when they were so small that they could not remember him, and, what was more strange, he never sent them a picture of himself—so the only way they could identify him was by his name. What more natural for them to suppose me their father on my registering my name? When I looked at the matter I could even forgive the landlord for his blunder.

On the mistake being explained to the other Mr. Brown, he acknowledged I was not to blame, and volunteered to stand the champagne and oysters. I respectfully declined, and departed for another hotel, where I was the only Mr. Brown.

A Boston lad, twelve years old, hung himself a few days since, rather than ask his father for money to buy a pane of glass to replace a broken one at the school house. What a tragical family history that reveals!

Georgia papers mention the marriage of Miss Susie Threewits. In giving up such a name, it is certainly to be hoped the young lady secured a husband who had his five senses about him.

Shall we Exclude the Chinese?

If the President in his Message says yes, we emphatically dissent. To erect a Chinese wall against these people, in whose civilization we have already expended so much money and missionaries, is akin to that proposition which was made during the progress of the war—that we should purchase a slice of Mexican territory on which to colonize the freedmen of the South. Some in high places thought it well to exile the African and thus deprive ourselves of the advantages derived from his labor. Labor, as the President truly says, is one of the great elements of wealth, and that whether performed in the country by European, Asiatic, or African; and those are true and far-seeing statesman who encourage all nationalities to come and dig riches from our broad domain. Our mines want just such industrious, apt tollers as the Chinese. We have abundant room for hundreds of millions of people, and they may as well occupy now as a thousand years hence.

Besides, the immigration of these people which the President would stop, affords us the most convenient and the least expensive way of showing them the superiority of the Christian religion. Are we as a Christian people afraid of heathendom? Are we to admit that a wave from China is capable of impairing our political institutions or religious system? On the contrary, we invite the whole world to come and test the fabric we are raising in dependence on God.

Our power of absorption is enormous. Our power of refining and Christianizing should be as great. If we use skillfully the weapon of heaven it is infinitely greater. The same people who are now insisting that the Chinese should be excluded from America were in the habit of telling us, when they held slaves, that their importation from Africa was benecial—it introduced them to the Christian religion and the benign civilization flowing therefrom.

Christian hospitality is one of the powers which has fallen too much into disuse. Consider how neglectful we are of the tens of thousands of Romish servants in our homes. Alas that they perceive so little to admire at our firesides! Our daily life should be such that the Irish servants in our employ, who are still the devotees of Rome, should be attracted to the elevating religion of an open Bible in our house. Our domestic life and political institutions should be so conducted as to make it impossible for strangers, whether European, African or Asiatic, to go away unimpressed with their advantages. Our light is not of the character to be obscured or obliterated by the presence of aliens who need to be cleaned and resurrected. Our blessed Saviour was accused by a certain class in His generation that He ate and drank with publicans and sinners. Let His followers, if they would lift the world up to the high and honorable place designed for it, go and do likewise. The Gospel way, which is different from the political way, of helping the degraded nationalities, is to mingle with them in honest commerce and honest efforts for their redemption from the ways that are dark to those sunshiny paths which Christians tread. The benefits of association are incalculable. Our expressions and acts are either degrading or exalting every acquaintance we have or every stranger we meet. When we have no oil in our lamps, when we are inhuman and unbrotherly, we can do the Chinese no good. We can reflect no honor upon ourselves.

Our magnificent parks, our picture galleries and works of art are all designed for the improvement of the masses. It helps a backwoodsman greatly to witness the beauties of Central Park, or to wondering through the halls where genius and purity have used the brush or the chisel. We have a country into which we invite all mankind, with the strongest assurance that when they come we shall not descend to their low level, but they will gradually mount up to better things. An open door is presented to this Republic. Let us strew the land with God's book and pure literature to save and refine the millions who are flocking to our shores. We are not to shrink from the opportunities which, in the providence of God, seem to be imposed upon us. Let heathendom come and be benefitted by what they see.

In the foregoing we would not be understood as approving of the importation of women as merchandise, or for immoral purposes, nor of men as serfs; but all who come as voluntary, free immigrants should be received and protected in the same way as immigrants of other nationalities.

Dying for our Country.—In times of war we hear much said about the duty and glory of dying for our country. Orators who are careful to keep their precious selves out of the bloody fray, will harangue audiences by the hour on the nobleness and reward of other people laying down their lives to save their bleeding country. So meritorious is this sacrifice considered by some that they are ready to promise eternal happiness in heaven to those who make it, whatever may be their characters or other deeds while here on earth.

But the religion which prepares men for heaven is not manifested by imbru-

ing our hands in the blood of others and the act of rushing into the cannon's mouth will not atone for other sins which have been committed throughout a lifetime.

Dying for one's country generally means, when stript of its sophistry, dying for those who wish to govern the country. It is dying for kings and nobles and other great men who quarrel among themselves and then, too selfish to do their own fighting, meanly call on their subjects to do it for them. And when thousands or hundreds of thousands of these subjects have "bitten the dust," how soon they are forgotten and left to molder in unremembered graves, while their poor families and friends are suffering for the want of their care and support. What has been the gain of dying for the countries during the many centuries whose history has been written in blood? In many cases where men have died for their country, their country has died with them. This was the case with ancient Greece and Rome, and has been also with many modern nations. They have resorted to the sword to avenge some unlawful end, and mightier ones have paid them in the coin of their own choosing and blotted them from the map of the continent.

How much more nice and noble to live for one's country instead of dying for it. When dead there is an end to all efforts to promote the welfare of our friends and neighbors. But while we live we may daily perform deeds and exert an influence that shall bless, not only our friends and our country, but the world.

Let then this false maxim, that it is our duty to die for our country, be regulated to oblivion along with that equally false one, that the way to preserve peace is to prepare for war. Both had their origin in times darker than our own and are unworthy to be cherished or believed by enlightened people. L.

WE REAP WHAT WE SOW.

For pleasure or pain, for weal or for woe—
'Tis the law of our being—we reap or we sow—
We may try to evade them, may do what we will,
But our acts, like our shadows, will follow us still.

The world is a wonderful chemist, be sure,
And detects in a moment the base or the pure;
We may boast of our claims to genius or birth,
But the world takes a man for just what he is worth.

We start in our race for fortune and fame,
And then, when we fail, the world bears the blame;
And nine times out of ten, it is plain to be seen,
There's a "screw somewhere loose" in the human machine.

Are you wearied and worn in this hard, earthly strife?
And deserted by friends, are you tired of your life?
Remember this truth has often been proved—
We must make ourselves lovable, would we be loved.

Though life may appear a desolate tract,
Yet the bread which we cast on the waters comes back.
This law was enacted by Heaven above:
That like attracts like, and love begets love.

We are proud of our mansions of mortar and stone:
In our gardens are flowers from every zone,
But the beautiful graces which blossom within
Grow shriveled, and die in the Upas of sin.

We make ourselves heroes and martyrs for gold,
Till health becomes broken and youth becomes old.
Ah! did we the same for a beautiful love,
Our lives would be music to the angels above.

We reap what we sow—oh! wonderful truth!
A truth hard to learn in the days of our youth;
But it shines out at last as the "hand on the wall;"
For the world has a "debit and credit" for all.

A MOTHER OF CRIMINALS.

Some seventy years ago a young girl named 'Margaret' was left adrift in one of the villages of the upper Hudson—it does not appear whether through the decline of misfortune of others. There was no almshouse in the place; but she was a subject of out door relief, probably receiving occasionally food and clothing from the officials, but never educated, and never kindly sheltered in a home. She became the mother of a long race of criminals and paupers, and her progeny have cursed the county ever since. The county records show two hundred of her descendants who have been criminals. In one single generation of her unhappy line there were twenty children; of these three died in infancy, and seventeen survived to maturity. Of the seventeen, nine served in the State Prisons for high crimes an aggregate term of fifty years, while the others were frequent inmates of jails and penitentiaries and almshouses! Of the 900 descendants, through six generations, from this unhappy girl who was left on the village streets and abandoned in her childhood, a great number have been idiots, imbeciles, drunkards, lunatics, paupers, and prostitutes; but 200 of the more vicious are on record as criminals. This neglected little child has thus cost the country authorities, in the effects she has transmitted, hundreds of thousands of dollars in the expense and care of criminals and paupers, besides the untold damage she was inflicted on property and public morals. When we think of the multitude of wretched beings she has left upon the earth; of the suffering, degradation, ignorance and crime that one child has thus transmitted; of the evil she has caused to thousands of innocent families, and the loss to the community, we can all feebly appreciate the importance to the public of the care and education of a single pauper child.

This is an incidental proof of the authenticity of the decalogue, in which it is said that the iniquity of the parents is visited on the children to the third and fourth generation of these who hate God. Let us remember, however, the succeeding clause—namely, that God shows mercy to thousands (doubtless of generations) of them that love Him and keep His commandments.

It is extremely difficult to trace the descent of a criminal family. In cities, such families become broken up, and their members are scattered everywhere. In villages, though their lines of descent may be followed, yet the retributive laws of Providence usually carry the effects of crime only "to the third or fourth generation," and then the race comes to an end through physical and moral degeneration, the final members being commonly idiots, imbeciles, lunatics, and in some countries, *cr tins*.

CAPABILITIES OF AN ACRE.

J. M. Smith, a market gardener of Green Bay furnishes the *Horticulturist* some interesting statements of his experiments in high culture. He has found the rule invariable, not a single exception to it, that the more he has spent in cultivating and manuring, the greater have been the net profits per acre. Last season he cultivated fourteen acres, and began with a more thorough and expensive cultivation than ever before. The result was, that although there was a "terrific drouth" —one of the dryest seasons ever known in that region—after spending $3,986, or $284 per acre, he had a better balance than at any previous year. He appears to regard constant cultivation, especially through drouth, in connection with copious manuring as all important. Stable manure is the standard; with such use of superphosphates, plaster, lime ashes and other manures, as experience and good sense point out. "After you have learned to spend money to the best advantage," he remarked "a larger profit may be made by laying out $300 per acre than with with less. After the second year if your land does not pay all its expenses, taxes, and ten per cent. on $100 per acre there is something wrong somewhere. I have some acres of land that did not pay all its expense for two years, but for a number of years past have not failed to pay ten per cent. on at least $2,000 per acre. I expect my whole garden to do more than that in a short time." He adds that he is now aiming at 1,000 bushels of onions per acre, then a crop of carrots or turnips, or 500 bushels of early potatoes; or if strawberries, 12,800 quarts, or 400 bushels per acre. This amount of strawberries is not wholly impossible, as we have known, under our own observation this rate on two-thirds of an acre.

Advice to Farmers

1. Take good papers and read them.

2. Keep an account of farming operations.

3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain and heat.

4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer subsequent threefold expenditure of time and money.

5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales and purchase all kind of trumpery because it is cheap.

6. See that fences are well repaired, and cattle not grazing in the meadow, or fields or orchards.

7. Do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.

8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and get good crops.

9. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during the winter; also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten or moldy.

10. Do not keep tribes of dogs and cats around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth all their lifetime.

Farm Hints

The best soil for wheat is rich clay loam.

Wheat likes a good, deep, soft bed.

Clover turned under makes just such a bed.

The best seed is plump, heavy, oily and clean.

About two inches is the best depth for sowing the seed.

The drill puts the seed in better and cheaper than broad casting

From the middle of September to the last of October is the best time for sowing.

If drilled, one bushel of seed per acre; if broadcast, two bushels.

One heavy rolling after sowing does much good.

For flour, cut when the grain begins to harden; for seeds, not until it has hardened.

Cutting and Storing Grafts

There is no better time to cut grafts than at the commencement of winter. If these bunches or bundles are now placed on end in a box, with plenty of damp moss between them and over the top, they will keep in a cellar in good condition, and any sort may be selected and withdrawn without disturbing the rest by reading the projecting label. We have never found sand, earth, sawdust, or any other packing substance so convenient, clean and easily removed as moss, for protecting grafts. It is needful however, to keep an occasional eye to them, to see that the proper degree of moisture is maintained—which should be just enough to keep them from shriveling, and no more.

POLITICAL PIETY.—A few Sundays ago a negro woman, at a baptizing near the ferry, exhibited her Radical proclivities during the excitement always attending such occasions, by shouting at intervals: "Sweet Jesus, dear Yankee Jesus, how I do lub you!"—Columbus (Ga.) *Index*.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

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ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL KINDS

WINTER GOODS.

LOOK AT OUR PRICES.

A Large Lot of BROWN MUSLIN, per yard, fine, at	8½ cts
A very good BLEACHED MUSLIN at	11 cts
A good Lancaster GINGAM at	10 cts
3 spools of GOOD COTTON at	10 cts
1 DOZ. Largest CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON at	75 cts
3 pair LADIES' WHITE HOSE at	25 cts
4 pair MEN'S HALF HOSE at	25 cts
1 Box Cloth-lined PAPER COLLARS, very good, at	20 c's
2 Gents White Linen HANDKERCHIEFS at	25 cts
10 Pieces of TOILET SOAP at	25 cts
Ladies' English White COTTON HOSE, per pair	25 cts
2 Large Pure LINEN TOWELS at	25 cts
1 DOZ. 1¼ yards long LINEN SHOE STRINGS at	5 cts
A GOOD FELT SKIRT	$1.25
DRAWERS AND SHIRTS, per set	75 cts
All Colors of WATERPROOF from	80 cts up
A CORSET good at	50 cts
A Full Line of SHAWLS	Cheap
A Full Line DRESS GOODS	Cheap
A yard TABLE-LINEN, very good, at	40 cts

LADIES FURS AND BUFFALO ROBES.

GIVE US A CALL!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS IN BLACK ALPACCAS,

We can give great bargains in these goods—have them at 25 cents and up.

WE HAVE REDUCED A FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS to 15 cts. To CLOSE THEM OUT

RIBBONS,
HAMBURG EDGING
LADIES' TIES
WHITE ROUCHES & LACES

We also keep the finest kind of

Jewelry, Watches & Spectacles!

A STOCK OF MASON & HAMLIN'S PARLOR ORGANS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

17 tf E. JOSEPH & BRO.

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,

SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,

GROCERS,

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.

Breakfast Bacon,
Plain Meats,
Sugar Cured Shoulders,
Sugar Cured Ham,
Salt in Sacks and Barrels,
Floor Oil Cloth,
And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

34-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

Medical.

CALDWELL'S WINE AND IRON BITTERS

These celebrated Bitters are pure, safe and reliable; composed of Roots, Barks and Herbs with Citrate of Iron and pure native wine, made from the native grapes of California, the ingredients are choice, strengthening, purifying and life-giving medicinal agents, forming the most pleasant and healthy stimulating tonic and strengthening Bitters for improving the appetite giving tone and vital energy to the blood and system. For medicinal purposes, for family use, travelers, voyagers, etc., they cannot be surpassed.

These bitters are in an eminent degree strengthening, purifying, diuretic stimulating and nourishing to the whole system, giving new life and activity to every organ and part alike, without that ever recurring reaction that follows the use of most all other tonics and stimulants in the market. For

DYSPEPSIA,

AND ALL FORMS OF

INDIGESTION,
Sour Stomach,

RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULA,

AND ALL

Impurities of the Blood,

DROPSY,

NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS,

GENERAL PROSTRATION,

AND NERVOUS HEADACHE

THEY HAVE NO RIVAL

AS A MORNING APPETIZER

No other Bitters in the universe can equal them. I lack space for detailing the availability of these Bitters, but will briefly state its general effects upon the human system, as follows:

It absolutely Purifies the Blood. It speedily corrects all morbid changes in the Blood. It equalizes the circulation of the Blood. It regulates the supply and quality of the blood. It prepares the blood to furnish a proper support to all the vital properties. It enriches the constituents of the Blood upon which the vital energy of the system is dependent. It imbues the proper degree of animal heat in the system. It purges from the system the morbid humors which retard its natural functions. It imparts vitality and elasticity to every organ of the body. It corrects all derangements, however trivial, which are the first origin of Disease. It promotes the operation of the digestive organs. It improves the appetite and removes all disagreeable feeling after eating. It perfects digestion, rendering it natural and easy. It acts as a mild and efficacious stomachic. It elevates the standard of all the vital forces. It strengthens the nervous fibres and diffuses a calm throughout the nervous system. It destroys all morbid conditions of the mind. It disperses dullness and languor. It banishes those cogs upon pleasure which produce gloom. It drives away those distressing symptoms which rob us of happiness. It revives the pupsual energies by imbuing new life and power into the system. It fortifies the system against the dangers of malaria, fluctuations of the temperature changes in the climate, &c. In short, it prepares the system for the radical change to be wrought in its condition, and restores it to perfect health and natural vigor.

Caldwell's Cough Cure

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS,

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH,

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS,

DIPTHERIA, ASTHMA, and

THROAT & LUNG DISEASES GENERALLY

If you purchase a bottle of your druggist use it all, and if you make up your mind that you have not received a benefit corresponding with the price paid, return the empty bottle and he will pay you back your money and charge it to me on his books. Thus neither he or yourself will lose in the operation, and I assure you that it contains nothing that can be injurious in any case.

You are not purchasing it of me, a stranger, but of your druggist—a gentleman whom you know and can trust. He will furnish you the medicine on the terms I have mentioned; an absolute guarantee—not that I will cure in every case, but that you will be satisfied in the use of the remedy.

CALDWELL'S MAGNETIC CHLOROLOID

FOR

MAN AND BEAST.

For Internal and External use, the Magnetic Chloroloid is the most wonderful medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of

HEADACHE,

Rheumatism, Cholic, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Cramps, Griping, Sprains, Bruises, Scalds, Sores, Concussion, Burns

Cholera Morbus,

Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhœa, Frosted Limbs, Dysentery, Eiptheria, Sore Throat,

SUNSTROKE,

CHILBLAINS, CORNS,

And Pains of all Kinds!

CALDWELL'S LILY BALM

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE

COMPLEXION,

REMOVING

Freckles! Eruptions!

SUNBURN,

ROUGHNESS AND TAN!

If the face is disfigured with

Blotches, Pustules, Freckles,

TAN, SUNBURN, &c.

The Lily Balm will speedily remove the blemish and impart softness, transparancy, a roseate tinge and a pearl-like lustre to the complexion. It is utterly impossible to detect in the beauty it confers, the result of an artificial agent; the fresh and health-like tinge which it develops on the face, neck, hands and arms is unsurpassed by no other toilet article ever offered to the public.

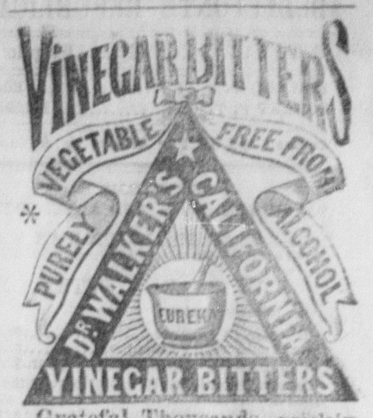
FULL DIRECTIONS ON THE LABEL EACH BOTTLE.

W. C. CALDWELL,

Proprietor and Manufacturer,

6-20-' MEDINA, N. Y.

Dauchy & Co.,



Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matters with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Pin, Tape, and Other Worms lurking in the system of many [illegible] are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Merchants, Seamstresses, Milliners, Overworked Men and Women, and Delicate Females, in all climates, will find these Bitters just what they require when a tonic is necessary.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when its impurities are causing indigestion, and the whole system will feel the good effects of VINEGAR BITTERS.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

7-1-3m-6v

THE

CHICAGO LEDGER.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

$1.50 PER ANNUM

Unexcelled by any Weekly Literary Publication, East or West.

CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNITED STATES.

The most Liberal Premiums and Club Rates ever offered by any newspaper. Write for a Circular containing full information, etc. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address THE LEDGER COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

49-4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,.....Proprietors

EDWARD T. TUTEN, ... Editor
ROBERT P. TUTEN,.....Publisher.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa, by

E. T. & R. P. TUTEN,

the following rates

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year. $3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding three this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches.....	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches.....	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column.....	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column.....	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column.....	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to E. T. & R. P. TUTEN, Proprietors.
Bellefonte, Pa

APPEAL.

In behalf of those who have Suffered from Ravages of the Grasshoppers, in Southwestern Minnesota

A meeting of the citizens of Nobles County, Minnesota, was held at Worthington, October 13th, 1874, at which the undersigned were appointed a Committee to draft an appeal to the charitable of our own State and to the friends in our old home States, in behalf of the needy and the destitute in our midst.—Our people have suffered a calamity as real and overwhelming as if everything had been swept away by fire or flood.—We refer to the raids of the grasshoppers during the last two years. Ours is a new country. Most of our settlers came here in the Spring of 1872 and since that time. The first year of settlement is necessarily spent in breaking the prairie in order to prepare for a crop the second season. In June, 1873, clouds of grasshoppers came upon us from the dry plains of the Southwest. They did great damage but a light harvest was reaped. In the Spring of 1874, a large acreage was sown, but young grasshoppers, hatched from eggs deposited in the ground during the previous Summer commenced their ravages as soon as the first tender blades of grain appeared. Whole fields were stripped entirely bare. This is especially true of the Northern and Western portions of our country. In the Southeastern portion however a partial crop was obtained. In addition to the grasshoppers that were hatched out here, swarms of them came upon us three times from the northeast, July 2, July 15 and August 3, sweeping away what the young grasshoppers had left. We have seen whole fields of growing grain destroyed in an hour. Thus it will be seen that many of our people have raised no crop in the three seasons of their residence on these new lands. Their need is urgent and immediate.

The question may be asked, what things are needed? We answer, first. Food. Many families have lived for weeks on such vegetables as escaped destruction, and the supply is almost exhausted. They have neither bread nor meat. Second. They need clothing. They have raised nothing to sell and the clothing they have brought with them is worn to rags. We would suggest that yarn for stockings, thread and material for children's clothing be sent. This will give help and employment at the same time—the best human charity. Third. They need bedding. There are those who are now sleeping under a covering of prairie hay, and winter is approaching. Fourth. They will need seed grain next Spring, or another year will not relieve the destitution.

Some may ask why we do not abandon a country which is liable to such a plague. We have seen enough in some favored portions of this and adjoining counties to demonstrate the matchless fertility of our soil. In Jackson County, immediately east of us, more than forty bushels of wheat and one hundred and ten bushels of oats per acre have been raised in former years. Our climate is as agreeable as any in the world. We have a temperate, intelligent, industrious, moral class of people. Their misfortunes cannot be laid to any improvidence on their part. We came here to make homes for ourselves and our children and most of us have invested our ALL here in improvements on our homesteads and have no means to get away, even temporarily. And besides where else can we go. Is there any land on earth that is entirely exempt from calamities of some kind?

We feel that our destitution is only temporary. The grasshoppers did not deposit their eggs here the past season. They may not be seen here again in a generation. We have faith that next year we shall reap abundant harvests. But in the mean time, many of our people must have help or they will perish. Careful estimates warrant, the statement that not less than half of the seven hundred families in the county are partially or wholly destitute. We call therefore upon our more fortunate brethren to help us in our distress. If this appeal should meet with a response, let the contributions be sent to I. P Durfee, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Worthington, Nobles County, Minnesota. He has the entire confidence of all our people, and will make proper distribution of all that is sent. The receipt of all contributions will be promptly and thankfully acknowledged.

J. A. TOWN,
T. C BELL,
W. M. BEAR,
WARREN SMITH,
R. F. HUMISTON,
Committee.

For the REPUBLICAN.

HOUSERVILLE, Dec. 30, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—It is currently reported that the Grangers had a lively time at their last meeting. When the house was called to order there was noticed a hand-writing on the wall immediately above the speaker's chair; some alarm was felt and the chair was requested to examine the matter, but this functionary soon discovered that he was not equal to the burthen imposed. The male members together with all of the experts failed to read the hand-writing Miss Flora was called upon, she came forward, raised her veil and caused all the glow of the rose, the lily and honey-suckle to shine upon the writing, but she soon dropped her veil and withdrew. Pomona was next called on to make an effort, she came forward and run her eye over the writing but instantly a scowl convulsed her face and she said that she saw the serpent there and declared that she would withdraw from the lodge. This caused some excitement, but during the confusion the goddess Ceres came forward of her own accord and looked upon the writing and instantly noticed the word malt. Her face now became as serene as a sheaf of ripe barley, and she exclaimed with the enthusiasm of her nature, I have got it, I have got it. The chair asked her if she could read the hand writing. She said she could. She was requested to proceed and she read as follows; This is the man all shaven and shorn that married the maid all forlorn that milked the cow with a crumply horn, that gored the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat that eat the malt that lay in the house that Jack built. On the right was written the question for the meeting,—who was Jack and what kind of a house did he build? The question was put to the meeting but it failed to be answered satisfactorily. During this time Ceres noticed on the left margin a small hand writing, thus,—to discover this most valuable secret it is necessary that the grangers create a position for an extra charter member to be denominated the maid that milked the cow with a crumply horn. The prevailing anxiety of the occasion caused this to be done at once, and to restore harmony in the lodge, Pomona was requested to accept the new position. She said that Pomona had caused disagreeable feelings in her mind in consequence of mother Eve having eaten the forbidden fruit. She accepted the new opening with alacrity, and though she had been a goddess she now appeared the hazel eyed child of nature. She became very calm and all at once she beckoned silence which lasted for the space of six minutes, then she brightened up and said that she had been having a talk with the maid of old and intimated that she was ready to be questioned. The chair now asked who Jack was. She said the maid of old told her that it was only a word put in to make mere doggerel, that the real man was Peter the hermit; that her brother Peter had built a cow-house, the first one to her knowledge that had ever been built. That he put malt in it and tied the cows up to the trough and went on a crusade to the Holy Land. Now the cows were compelled to lay in their own droppings until they became filthy and the stench of the cow-house unindurable, so that the milk became tainted and something got wrong with the butter, so that the people in the market would not buy but turned up their noses at it. The maid of old told me that she became discouraged and forlorn and although she had a vow not to marry, that she declared she would marry the first man that proposed to her though he might be shaven and shorn and she did, and then commenced the ancient order of grangers. My husband proved to be a good granger, said the maid of old. He cleaned the cow-house and continued to do so daily before the cows were milked in the morning, then it dried up by the time they were put in at night, so that in time they became clean and nice; he cleaned out the sour malt also and provided sweet malt and clean feed generally. Then in a short time our butter came to be of great repute and was sought for by all the swelled heads of continental Europe. Seeing this we increased the number of our cows and supplied the marke with an enormous quantity of our sweet flavored butter which commanded a large premium, and our family became immensely rich. The maid of old told me that they were the actual ancestors of the Rothchilds, the great money kings of the earth. She said although Peter the hermit's crusade to the holy land proved disastrous, that she, the maid, had discovered a secret worth millions to the world; that the secret had been kept in the family until the present time and not only revealed now for the especial benefit of the grangers. As the new charter member spoke the last sentence, she courtesied to the chair The house now came down with tremendous applause. After order was restored it was resolved that they had entire confidence in the new secret and that it should be the duty of all good grangers to adhere to the principles of it strictly. While the meeting was adjourning one very old lady member bustled around and kissed all the young lady members and said that she was glad she had lived to see this day and declared that she could not die until this secret should be published to the world.

HOUSERVILLE.

——He performed a number of very clever tricks, many of them new, and most ingenious. The distribution of presents was conducted on the fairest principles, and gave general satisfaction. *Freeman's Journal*, June 25.

Prof. Millar will give an entertainment at Reynold's Hall to-morrow evening. Specimens of presents may be seen at Welch's book store.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS FOR 1st WEEK, JANUARY TERM, 1875.

Drawn December 25th, 1874.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Frederick Houser,	Benner
Rabert Ray,	Spring
John J. Packer,	Curtin
Jacob G Meyer,	Harris
William Searson,	Benner
James P Holt,	Union
John Beckwith,	Taylor
Hugh Adams,	Huston
A. T. Boggs,	Milesburg
Daniel Yothers,	Huston
John I Rankin,	Bellefonte
Philip Barnhart,	Spring
Henry Wiser,	Penn
Levi Krebs,	Ferguson
Mathias Rider,	Ferguson
Adam Vonada,	Walker
Jacob C Walker,	Boggs
David Lucas,	Boggs
John W Shuey,	Benner
John Eckenroth,	Spring
Thomas Hicks,	Bellefonte
J H Sands,	Bellefonte
Lewis Zimmerman,	Walker
William B Turner,	Union
Leonard Mertyman,	Taylor
James C Beal,	Potter
Henry Dale,	Harris
John Turner,	Huston
J Benner Graham,	Bellefonte
James Gunsallis,	Liberty
James McClintick	Potter
Thomas Gray,	Half Moon
John H Swartz,	Benner
Adam Smith,	Potter
David Gilliland,	Potter
Charles Cook,	Bellefonte
William Bloom,	Ferguson
William Stull	Liberty
Isaac Mitchell,	Bellefonte
A R Barlow,	Worth
H W Adams,	Rush
Andrew Shaffer,	Miles
David Rerr,	Potter
Joseph Shaffer,	Walker
Henry Kibe,	Benner
Meese Gunsallis,	Snow Shoe
John Carper,	Harris
David Shearer,	Spring

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS FOR 2nd WEEK, JANUARY TERM, 1875.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
C T Cheesman,	Snow Shoe
Samuel Crawford,	Gregg
Joseph Swyers,	Howard Bor
G S Flegal,	Philipsburg
Joseph Rumbarger,	Half Moon
William G Meek,	Ferguson
John B Simile	Rush
John Lyman,	Milesburg
Harvey Hoover,	Union
Benjamin Rich	Unionville
James Sample,	Ferguson
John S Proudfoot,	Milesburg
G W Minsker,	Snow Shoe
Robert Barnes,	Spring
George Dale,	Benner
Thomas E Royer,	Miles
William Cross,	Half Moon
O P Orr,	Marion
Samuel Mitchell,	Union
J M Kephart,	Benner
Samuel Noll,	Spring
George Bower,	Harris
J H McClure,	Bellefonte
William Wolf,	Potter
Augustus Montgomery,	Howard Bor
Emanuel Kerstetter,	Penn
John Cole,	Spring
John Nutall,	Rush
Felix Burkholder,	Potter
James Teller,	Boggs
Abe. Campbell,	Snow Shoe
John Know,	Benner
Felix Mullin,	Bellefonte
Alexander McCoy,	Potter
Samuel Garberick,	Marion
Michael Nofsker	Gregg

LIST OF GRAND JURORS FOR JANUARY TERM, 1874.

L T Munson,	Philipsburg
Murty Cunningham,	Bellefonte
G W Campbell,	Harris
Joel Kling	Marion
James Redding,	Snow Shoe
Samuel Slack,	Potter
Jonathan Harter,	Penn
Jacob Robb,	Snow Shoe
Joseph Winslow,	Liberty
Nelson Askey,	Howard Tp
William Curtin	Bellefonte
R E Munson,	Philipsburg
George W Stover,	Penn
Thomas S Winslow,	Liberty
George Kelley,	Worth.
William Royer,	Potter
George Kaufman,	Walker
John D Gardner,	Liberty
William F Reynolds,	Bellefonte
Charles F Romick,	Walker
Joseph Rogers,	Milesburg
William B Usher,	Union
William Stewart,	Snow Shoe
D M Henny,	Potter

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM, A. D. 1875, COMMENCING ON THE 4th MONDAY OF JANUARY. JANUARY 25, 1875.

FIRST WEEK.

Joel Kling (Fergreed Issue) vs. Jacob Zerby, *et ux*—88 January Term 1875.

Samuel Hagerty, use of, vs. Smith Freeman—296 November Term 1870.

Hahn & Wagner vs. Wm Poorman—294 April Term 1871.

Joseph Devling vs. J P DeHaas, *et al.*—331 Aug. Term 1872.

Michael Moyer vs. W C Wagner, *et al.*—223 Aug Term 1873.

Nathan Hough vs C Schade—229 August Term 1873.

S Kimmel vs. John I Thompson—228 August Term 1873.

W W Wittman & Co vs. D M Wagner & Son—278 August Term 1873

L A Shearer vs. Judah Whitcomb—154 November Term 1873.

Andrew Zerby vs. D H Lutz—204 November Term 1873.

SECOND WEEK—JANUARY TERM, 1875.

John H Yocum, *et al.* vs. John Lyon—47 January Term 1865.

B & F D Liggut vs. L A Mackey—19 April Term 1871.

Etnier & Faust vs. E A Green & Co—49 April Term 1871.

1st National Bank of Huntingdon vs. Same—50 April Term 1871.

Same use of vs. Same—51 April Term 1871.

Cline Quggle vs. George Furst—306 August T 1871.

Milliken, Hoover & Co use of vs. Joseph Underwood's Adm'rs—153 April Term 1872.

R R Bridgens vs. John B McWilliams—222 Nov. Term 1872.

Norwood Coal & Lumber Co vs. John Elliot & Co—197 January Term 1873.

Hoffer, Bower & Co vs Michael Peters, *et al.*—216 January Term 1873.

John Hoffer vs. Bridget McGill—73 April Term 1873

Joseph Robinson vs. Gideon Wheeland—102 April Term 1873.

McCoy & Linn vs. George Fetzer—161 April T 1873.

James Courtland, *et al.* vs. D Z Kline, *et al.*—356 April Term 1873.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. D B Reese, *et al*—41 August Term 1873.

Samuel B Wieland vs. Wm Lechley—60 Augus Term 1873.

Lloyd. Caldwell & Co vs. J S Reed & Co—75 August Term 1873.

John Hoy vs. Wm Holt—137 August Term 1873.

Terrence McElarney vs. John I Thompson—181 August Term 1873.

Isaac Gaines vs. John Heiss—108 November T 1873.

A. WILLIAMS, Prothonotary.

Bellefonte. Dec. 24th, 1874.

TEAS.—An advertisement of the well-known house of Joseph Stiner & Co., New York, dealers in Teas & Coffees, appears in our columns this week. This house was established thirty-four years ago, and besides its extensive wholesale warehouse in Chambers street has twenty-eight branch establishments in different parts of New York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The house has always been noted for reliability and for the excellence as well as cheapness of its goods. By reference to their advertisement it will be seen that they wish a good Agent in our town, and we shall cheerfully welcome the introduction of their goods.

——On Friday (New Years) afternoon, the Logan Fire Company in full uniform, drawing their handsomely decorated hose carriage and headed by the Mountain City Band, also in their handsome new uniforms, paraded our streets and gave a general new year serenade. In the evening, they festivated their third annual ball, in Bush's hall. The Bellefonte string band furnished excellent music and about sixty couples kept time to the dulcet strains. The entertainment was under the management of Messrs. Derr, Shaughency and Kobella who were quite successful in making everybody comfortable. Everything passed off pleasantly and all present had a good time.

Modern Women.

It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our time have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble and sick-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to Women, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, Buffallo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflicted the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

WHY is an over-worked horse like an umbrella?—Because it is used up.

WHEN does a cow become landed property?—When turned into a field.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

—We have just received *Woods Household Magazine* for October, although rather late yet we doubt not the subscribers have received this truly valuable household present long before this reaches the public. It is filled with very interesting matter consisting of stories, correspondence, fashions, &c. It is beautifully illustrated and is furnished for the small sum of $1,00 a year, with 10 cents extra to prepay postage. Address, Household Publishing Company, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Those who are arranging for their home papers for the next year, will do wisely to send for sample copies of the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, Daily or Weekly, as it will be seen to be best paper published in Pittsburgh. It is the oldest, being nearly 89 years old, and has kept pace with all phases of modern newspaper progress. It is printed with new type, and on clean, white handsome paper. Its news is specially full, and accurate. It receives cable news from Europe, and dispatches from all parts of the country. It has special correspondents in Washington, during the session of Congress, and at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature, and will give full reports of all that is interesting in the proceedings. Its local news is complete and varied yet chaste and pure. Its editorials contain trenchant discussions of all current subjects, and deal independently with all the issues of the hour. The paper is Republican in politics, but holds that the party is superior to cliques and rings. Its market reports are specially full and complete, and have a reputation that is wide-spread, for accuracy and reliability. In frequent instances, parties in the country have saved or made considerable sums by following the accurate reports of prices given in the *Gazette*, in selling their produce. It also contains agricultural, household and family reading, carefully selected. Thus it is a cheapness as to price. Its circulation is the largest of the Pittsburgh press. This year the postage on papers is prepaid at the Pittsburgh office, thus necessitating the addition of this item to the rates, for this reason, we present amended rates, and claim that they can afford the cheapest newspaper published, when the size and quality of the paper are considered.

"TERMS:"

Daily Gazette (postage prepaid) by mail, per annum, $10,00; for six months, $5,00; for three months, $2.50; for one month, $1.00; by the week payable to the carrier, 15 cents.

Weekly Gazette, (postage prepaid) by mail, single subscribers, $1,75 per year; in clubs of five, $1.50; in clubs of ten or more, $1,40, and an additional copy for every ten, to the getter up of the club. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

For sample copy, of daily or weekly, free of charge, address KING, REED & CO.,
6-50-3t Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE REPUBLIC.—This valuable Magainzine for December is at hand, and contains many articles worthy of careful attention, among which are: The Late Elections, the vote of 1873 compared with 1874, Foreign Intercourse, Canadian Reciprocity, The Public Domain, Railway Postal Service, Equalization of Soldiers Bounties. The Chattanooga Convention Press Comments on the Late Election, Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and other valuable articles.

The Prospects of *The Republic* for 1875, promises the magazine at the old price $2 per year, free of postage, and that it shall be published on new type especially selected for the work, an evidence of prosperity we are glad to note. Send for sample copy to *The Republic*, Washington, D. C.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

GOLD 112¾

Money in the eastern cities is advertised in abundance and quoted loanable at nominal rates; but the truth is that the real borrowers have to pay extortionate rates there as well at other places. The money changers have no regular rates of discount. When a borrower calls on them, they first make an effort to find out how badly he needs the money and how much he can afford to pay. For example, two borrowers may call at a bank about the same time for the purpose of negotiating for two loans of the same amount, each transaction being separate from each other;—the security offered being equal in every respect. If one can be a little more independent than the other and can show to the lender that he don't need it so badly, his rate of discount will be made lower accordingly, and thus the most needy are fleeced, under the present system of loaning money, from day to day, by bankers and moneyed men who class themselves devout Christians.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.—McKillop & Sprague's Commercial Agency, in reviewing the past year and forecasting the future, feels warranted in anticipating a general improvement in business for 1875. No doubt some of our readers may suggest that such a prophecy requires small inspiration, since things mercantile have been so drooping for a year that improvement cannot be deferred much longer. But, if we compare the December of 1874 with the same month of 1873, we shall have little difficulty in believing that the tide has turned, and the march of upward progress once more set in. In point of fact, there have been no more mercantile failures this year than were gazetted the year before, and if 1873 were credited (or charged) with the bankruptcies and financial distresses really belonging to it, the present year would have the better record of the two as regards failures among business men.

Moreover, reasonable ground for hopeful prediction is furnished by the fact that, during the past twelve months, our people, including the mercantile and trading classes, have been schooled in economy. Indebtedness has been largely diminished, values have been reduced, and probably $400,000,000 will fairly represent the sum that has been economised during 1874. Then the crops have been good, the rural districts are in sound condition, and both in town and country much of the demoralization foisted upon us by the war has been sloughed off. Business men are less speculative in their adventures, and, like children who have been burned, they have now a wholesome dread of the fire. Hence we may calculate upon a somewhat general return of the good old methods of doing business, and a consequent re-establishment of old-fashioned confidence between all classes of the community. It would seem, therefore, that among the greeting and compliments of the season we may include with our "Happy New Year" wishings, a well founded hope of a greatly improved business outlook for 1875.

Grain and Flour Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 6, 1875.

The grain trade of our town has been rather inactive since our last report, but the supply has been quite equal to the demand. Farmers are disposed to hold for higher prices, but if we should judge from the out look, we fear they will be disappointed. If the supply of wheat should be in excess of immediate consumption the present price could not be maintained, for the reason that there is an excess in the county, the surplus of which must be shipped to another market, the prices of which, including freights will not warrant buyers here in paying the price we quote. The probabilities are that the crop of corn will be needed for local consumption and there are no oats in the county worth talking about. Clover seed is in fair request and we advance our quotations a dollar per bushel for choice clean seed. Poorly cleaned and inferior seed is not wanted at any price.

If farmers will examine our reports of the prices of hay and straw they will find that hay is a better paying crop than wheat. When choice hay commands twenty five dollars per ton, it strikes us that it is about as good a paying crop as can be cultivated. It is fair to say however that the most of the buyers of our town are being supplied at our lowest quotation.

The supply of beef and pork is about exhausted for the present. Beef is nominally worth from five to six cents by the side, but pork is selling at eight and a half to nine cents per pound by the hog and not to be had at these prices, only in very small quantities. These prices are, hard on the poor and invariably come when they are the least able to bear it, which is the best evidence at hand, that every consumer should raise his own pork if in his power to do it.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 05
Red wheat	1 05
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	55
Corn, shelled	60
Oats,	55
Clover seed, choice	5.50
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	12 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	10 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	8
Apples per bus	50
Peaches, dried, per lb	22
Cherries, dried, per lb	7
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12
Sides	—
Lard per lb	12½
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	7
Rags,	—
Potatoes per bushel	65
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6c
Pork by the hog	8c

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	18⅛	18⅜
" 5-20's, c. '62, M. and N	14⅛	14⅜
" " " '64, " "	16⅛	16⅜
" " " '65, " "	18⅛	18⅜
" " " '65, J. and J	17⅞	17⅞
" " " '65, " "	18⅛	18⅜
" " " '68, " "	18⅛	18⅜
" 10-40, coupon	15	15⅜
" Pacific 6's cy	17⅝	18
New 5's, Reg. 1881	13⅝	14
" " c. 1881	13⅝	14
Gold,	12⅛	12⅜
Silver,	106	108
Pennsylvania	53½	53⅝
Reading	54⅛	54¼
Philadelphia & Erie	17⅜	17⅝
Lehigh Navigation	49½	49⅝
" Valley	60½	61⅛
United R. R. of N. J	128½	128⅝
Oil Creek	8⅝	8⅞
Northern Central	33	34
Central Transportation	43	43½
Nesquehoning	54½	55
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '80	101¾	102

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAVE you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatic pains? If so, *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is a specific remedy, used internally and externally.

WE often see a large stock of cattle which do not seem to thrive, and come out "spring poor," all for want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar's worth of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton of hay.

ALL persons who aspire to beauty or personal appearance should not neglect that natural necessary, the hair. By many it has been neglected until the hair has become thin, gray, or entirely fallen off. Messrs. Hull & Co., Nashua, N. H., have produced an effectual remedy, called Sicilian Hair Renewer, which cures all diseases of the scalp. This wonderful preparation acts upon the glands, which support and nourish the hair, restores gray hair to its original color, makes the scalp white and clean, removes and prevents the formation of dandruff and all cutaneous eruptions; and, by its tonic and nutritive properties restores the scalp to a healthy state, and creates a new growth. As a dressing, it is unsurpassed, giving the hair that brilliancy so much admired by all.—*Boston Commercial.*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicans from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a very great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

DR. Schenck himself, who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed, at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see DR. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Dr. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.

v7n1-4t-

TO THE AFFLICTED.—No matter under what form of sickness you labor, there is one great truth you should keep in mind: All disease originates in an impure condition of the blood. Purify that, and the disease must depart; but you cannot purify the blood by the use of poisonous drugs, and exhaustive stimulants. The best Blood Purifier ever offered is Dr. Walker's famous Vinegar Bitters, compounded of simple herbs. 50-4t

Legal Notices.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—There will be exposed to Public Sale, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1875,

at one o'clock, P. M., the farm of Frederick Gates, deceased late of Ferguson twp. containing 200acres, two thirds of which is cleared and under high state of cultivation, the balance well timbered with young thrifty oak, pine and other timber; there is a good frame house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings, a well of never failing water at the door, running water on the property the L. C. & F. R. R. running through the property, bounded as follows: on the west by Shorb, Steward & Co., on the south by Sam. McQuillians, on the east by Bayer, and on the north by C. D. Miller. Terms made known on day of sale by

J. W. CAMPBELL,
A. E. CLEMPSON,
41-ts Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Edward Ide, late of Snow Shoe twp., deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons will please present their claims or pay their indebtedness without delay.

JAMES H. RANKIN,
Dec. 21, 1874-3t Administrator.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11th day of Dec., A. D. 1874, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan. next, being the 25th day of Jan., 1875, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 11th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, 1874, and in the ninety-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

1-4t B. F. SHAFFER Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on

SATURDAY, JAN. 23d, 1875,

the following Real Estate, late the property of Eliza Corbin, of Harris township, dec'd., viz:

All that certain lot of Ground situate in the village of Boalsburg, in the County of Centre, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the North by Pine St., on the West by lot of J. C. Sheneberger, on the South by Rockey's Alley, and on the East by lot of Albert Stone, and containing

FORTY PERCHES,

be the same more or less, and known and numbered in the plan of said village as lot No. 46, and having thereon erected a two-story

DWELLING HOUSE AND STABLE.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on premises. JOSEPH BAKER,
50-3t Administrator of Eliza Corbin, dec'd.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD CO.—The Annual Meeting of the Stock Holders of this Company, will be held at their office in Philadelphia, on the third Monday, the 18th day of January, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other buisness.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
vol.6no.50.3t. Secretary.

NOTICE.—The stated annual meeting of the Building and Loan Association, will be held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Saturday, January 9th, 1875, at 7 o'clock, p. m., to elect officers to serve for the ensuing year.

WM. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!

By virtue of an order of the Orpans' Court of Centre County, to the undersigned directed, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises at Pine Grove Mills, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1875,

at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described valuable property of John Archey, dec'd, viz.:

A tract of land situated in Ferguson twp., known as the residence of said John Archey, deceased, bounded on the west by land of T. F. Patton, on the south by land of Moses Thompson et al, on the east by land of Mrs. Archey, D. Eckle's estate and W. D. Ross, and on the north by the public road, containing Forty-two Acres more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other out buildings. Running water near the door; also one of the best orchards in the township.

All the crops in the ground reserved. Possessions given April 1, 1875.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. JAMES DUNLAP,
T. F. PATTON,
1-3t Executors.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—The will of Caroline C. Stamm, late of Benner twp., having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice. ANGELINE McBRIDE,
1-6t Executrix.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Hon. Samuel Stroheker, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 19th day of January, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend and present their claims upon said funds. E. M. BLANCHARD
1-3t Auditor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1875.

A BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Of this book Charles Dudly Warner writes:

"In the bound volume of *St. Nicholas*, with its glory of red and gold we have a permanent addition to the literature of the young. Never before has so much literary and artistic talent co-operated in the service of children. It is a continual educator of their taste and of their honor and courage, I do not see how it can be made any better, and if the children don't like it I think it is time to change the kind of children in this country."

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1875.

The prospectus of the second volume shows that there is to be no falling off, but an increase in its literature and pictorial attractions. Among other attractive features are

Two Splendid Serial Stories,
"THE YOUNG SURVEYOR."
by J. T. Townbridge, author of the Jack Hazard Stories, etc.

"EIGHT COUSINS,"
by Louisa M. Alcott, author of "Little Women," etc.

The peculiar features of *St. Nicholas*, which have conduced so largely to its popularity, will be kept up with spirit:

Short and easy stories in French, German and Latin for translation, will appear occasionally; while Jack-in-the-Pulpit, the Letter Box, and The Riddle Box, will continue to be full of interest, and the department for very young readers will be enlarged.

Bayard Taylor and other distinguished travelers will give Stories of Foreign Countries.

Mr. Rideing will continue his series of delightful and instructive Papers on Practical Subjects.

Mr. Bartlett and others will attend to the department of Home Entertainments, Tableaux, Vivants, etc.

Now readers, in addition to our present large corps of contributors, we will give young people of all ages, Poems, Jingles, Stories, Sketches and Papers on History, Biography, Travel, Adventure, Natural History, Out-door and In-door Sports, Boys' and Girls' Handicraft, Kindergarten Games, Literature, Popular Science, with a hearty sprinkling of fun throughout the volume.

Price $3.00 a year, but up to Jan. 1st we will send the twelve numbers for the just closed (Vol. I.) for only $2.00. The same elegantly bound in Red and Gold will be sent, charges paid for $4.00

One year's subscription and twelve back numbers, $5.00. One year's subscription and volume one, bound as above, sent, charges paid, for $6.

All Postages will be prepaid by us.

SCRIBNER & CO.,
49-3t No. 654 Broadway, N. Y.

1875 THE 1875
PITTSBURGH
COMMERCIAL

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER,
devoted to the
BEST INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE!

IN POLITICS,

The COMMERCIAL will hereafter, as heretofore, be devoted to the support of the Republican principles, maintaining its independence *within* the Republican Party, and claiming the right at all times to speak freely and fearlessly on the merits of men and measures. Party government is essential to a constitutional country, and journals claiming to be independent of party are usually also independent of principle. Faithful to the great convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, it is the mouthpiece of no clique or faction, supporting the party solely because it believes that party is founded on principles of Right and Justice.

ITS EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Of the COMMERCIAL will contain, from day to day, contributions from able writers upon all subjects—Political, Literary, Scientific, Legal, Commercial, Foreign and Local—in which its views will be set forth plainly and independently, keeping in view the prime aim of the paper, which is the advancement of the best interests of all sections of the country.

ITS NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will always contain brief but accurate reports of all the occurances of the day. Liberal expenditures will be made in securing special telegrams and correspondence from the great news centers of the country, so that readers of the COMMERCIAL can always rely on being served with early and reliable news.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to no paper in the country.

The Financial column will give daily the ruling rates for money, and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

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By mail, for one month	1 00

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE COMMERCIAL, sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.

The
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!
A Paper for
THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,
Will contain in condensed form all the
NEWS OF THE DAY,
Including the Proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections, and
COMPLETE WEEKLY MARKET REPORT
Specially Prepared for it.
The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent
POSTAGE FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS,
Each Subscriber, at $2.00 per year, will also be entitled to a copy of our new
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One of the handsomest and best publications of its kind in existence.

Terms for 1875.
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Specimen Copies sent free.

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MOTHER'S MAGAZINE

Is one of the oldest and best monthlies for the family circle within our knowledge. It is ably conducted, and its pages well filled by talented and experienced writers.—[Christian Observer & Companion, Louisville, Ky.

It is a very useful and instructive magazine, and should be in the hands of every mother.—[Haverhill (Mass.) Gazette.

Terms, $1.60 a year, postage paid. Carefully selected Engravings to subscribers, at cost. Send ten cents for specimen copy and terms.

Address, MOTHER'S MAGAZINE,
47-8w P. O Box 3157, New York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 15th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia.....12,55 p. m
" " " Harrisb'g...5.00 p. m
" " " Williamsp't,9.15 p. m
" "arr. at Lock Haven 10.20 p. m
" " " Buffalo.....9.00 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " Harrisburg.....4.25 a. m
" " Williamsport...8.35 a. m
" " Lock Haven.....9.45 a. m
" " Renovo.....11.10 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....8.05 p. m

ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia, 8.00 a. m
" " " Harrisburg.....1.25 p. m
" " " Williamsport.....6.20 p. m
" " arr. at Lock Haven.....7.30 p. m

LOCK HAVEN Accom. leaves Harris'g 9.15 a m
" " " " Wmsp't 2.35 p m
" " " leaves Lock Haven 3.10 p m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven6.40 a m
" " " Williamsp't...7.55 a. m
" " arr. at Harrisb'g.....12.10 a. m
" " " Philadelphia...4.15 p. m

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11. 20 a. m
" " " Renovo.....8.25 p. m
" " " Lock Haven,9.45 p. m
" " " Williamsp't,10.50 p. m
" " arr. at Harrisburg...2.30 a. m
" " arr. at Phila.....6.50 a. m

FAST LINE leaves Emporium.....8.55 p. m
" " " Renovo.....10.40 p m
" " " Lock Haven.....11.55 p m
" " " Williamsport.....1.10 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg.....4.20 a m
" " " Philadelphia.....8.05 a m

DAY EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven....11 25 a m
" " " Williamsport.....12.25 a m
" " arr at Harrisburg.....4.00 p m
" " " Philade phia.....7.30 p m

Mail East connect east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Erie Mail and Elmira Mail make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. C. R. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M.
Leave Tyrone	0	8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42
RETURN.			
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 09	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 15 P.M.
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	4 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intesection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Nagny F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 50 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

Miscellaneous.

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MONTPELIER
Female Humane Associat'n
AT ALEXANDER, VA.
MARCH 29, 1875.

LIST OF GIFTS.

1 GRAND CASH GIFT	$100,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
1 GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
10 CASH GIFTS, $10,000 each	100,000
15 CASH GIFTS, 5,000 each	75,000
50 CASH GIFTS, 1,000 each	50,000
100 CASH GIFTS, 500 each	50,000
1,000 CASH GIFTS, 100 each	100,000
1,000 CASH GIFTS, 50 each	50,000
20,000 CASH GIFTS, 20 each	400,000
22,178 CASH GIFTS, amounting to	$1,000,000

NUMBER OF TICKETS, 100,000.
PRICE OF TICKETS.

WHOLE TICKETS	$20.00
HALVES	10.00
QUARTERS	5.00
EIGHTS OF EACH COUPON	2.50
5¼ TICKETS FOR	100.00

The Montpelier Female Humane Association chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange Co., purposes by a Grand Gift Concert to establish and endow a "Home for the Old, Infirm, and Destitute Ladies of Virginia at Montpelier, the former residence of President James Madison.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 3, '74

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JAMES L. KEMPER, Gov. Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 8, 1874.—* * * I commend them as gents of honor and integrity, and fully entitled to the confidence of the public. * * * R. W. HUGHES,
U. S. Judge East'n Dist. of Va.

Further references by permission: His Excellency Gilbert C. Walker, Ex-Governor of Va.; Hon. Robt. E. Withers, Lieut-Gov. of Va. and U. S. Senator elect; Senators and Members of Congress from Va.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

NOTE.—We earnestly desire that this department of our paper shall be made as useful as possible to our Agricultural friends, and therefore extend a cordial invitation to all parties interested, to favor us with contributions. Individuals who have made useful experiments and yet do not feel competent to write them out in form for publication, if they will favor us with the results we will take pleasure in putting them in proper shape.

Wealth of Farmers.

When one takes a dive into agricultural statistics by way of ascertaining the actual result, he is struck by the fact that there must necessarily be a variety of other classes who are even worse off than the farmers themselves. Mr. S. B. Ruggles exhibits a taste for this sort of inquiry, and at the Social Science Congress he gave the results of his investigation in some astonishing figures. He stated that the people of ten States lying north of the Ohio river, owned, in 1850, farm property valued at $914,000,000. The population of these States had doubled in the last ten years. In 1870 the value of this farm property was $5,132,000,000 The value of the farm products was not given in 1850 and 1869, but in 1870 it was shown in these States to be $978,000,000 the farmer was not a serf. He had no tyrannical landlord to oppress him. It was shown that 975 of every 1,000 farmers in this section owned farms. In twenty years they had accumulated $5,000,000,000 worth of property. The census of 1870 showed that there were 2,000,000 farmers. This would give an average amount of $2,500 each. It is also shown that they had paid their help less than ten per cent, of their income. They had paid $91,000,000 for help. It was likewise shown that each and all of these poverty-stricken farmers above the age of ten years were in receipt of an income of $460. In the light of this great progress, what would be the result in 1900? In 1850 there were raised 300,000,000 bushels of grain in the States; in 1860, 500,000,000 bushels; in 1870: 810,000,000 bushels, or 12,000,000 tons of grain. The figures are stupendous.

Something About Ducks.

A poultry writer who "during the last six or eight years has raised nearly all the leading varieties of ducks in very limited accommodations" informs us that he has proved by experience that a tub or pail kept full of water is as good as a stream or pond. He has won numberless prizes upon ducks which had never been in the water since they were hatched; has tried ground, brick, and plank floors, and finds that the two former bring on paralysis, rheumatism, and many other complaints. The floor of his duck-house is of inch plank, raised one foot or more from the ground on stone piers. This prevents dampness, and also enables a terrier to clean out rats that would otherwise infest the building. Large windows are placed on the south, and doors under the windows open to a small run or waddle. In winter the floor is covered with a thin bedding of hay; in summer with sawdust, which absorbing all odors keeps the air sweet and pure. When the bedding becomes foul it is swept out and the floor washed with hot water. He has found that oats produce a larger number of eggs than any other grain. They should be fed in a pail of water, the exercise given the ducks by feeding in this way keeping them in perfect health. The first food for ducklings should be the yolk of a hard boiled egg, and when a week old oatmeal is excellent for them. When young they should be cooped until the sun is up, and not allowed to run in the wet grass, as more young fowls of all kinds are chilled and ruined from this than from any other cause. When three or four weeks old they may be liberated with the mother, and they will soon learn to go with the old ducks. Ducklings should never be housed at night with the old ducks, as they are liable to persecution from them.

TO PREVENT IRON FROM RUSTING.—Kerosene applied with a cloth to stoves will keep them from rusting during the summer. It is also, an excellent material to apply to all iron utensils used about a farm.

WHY is an over-worked horse like an umbrella?—Because it is used up.

WHEN does a cow become landed property?—When turned into a field.

A GREAT STRIDE

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UP AND OVER

Business Customs!

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

!! STARTS ON A NEW CAREER !!

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Silencing Objectors! Assuring Equal Rights to All!
Ruling Out the Possibility of Unfairness! Securing a Scale of Still Lower Prices!
Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS AGAINST MISTAKES, FITS, REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

Making its Annual Sales more than $3,000,000!!!

BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to commend itself and be commended

BY ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK,

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION

OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

1st POINT. "CASH."

Houses doing a credit business *must* provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and *Cash Buyers* whether they *know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers!!* Under the *Cash Payment* system one pays only for what *he* gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this *Radical Change* we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain ten where we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices *possible under no other plan.*

2d POINT. "ONE PRICE."

The *fairness* of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply treating all alike—exacting nothing from indisposition to bargain or ignorance, and, at the same time, conceding *all* that shrewdness on the shrewdest customer's part could possibly extort, because the "One Price" which we mark on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM PRICE.

In other words, Salesmen (or "Headsmen") have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure. It is at that, or at a *lower* figure that we now determine to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be conducted.

We know that the large business we aim for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of customers, and we therefore see to it that the "One Price" is based on the Smallest Profit, calculated to the exact penny, which will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the rule. The price will be marked in plain figures and no alteration allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the money market may demand, the right is reserved to go through our stock before or after the new lines are introduced, changing the figures on *all* the labels, so that the new rates are the same to all, and all buy alike.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

3d POINT. "Full Guarantee."

A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every case, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a copy of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE.

1st
2d
3d
4th

quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in quality, on same day of purchase.

articles unsatisfactory, and return them

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Market Streets, Phila.

full confidence in dealing
dissatisfaction from any
your taste changes, if
the same material and
home, if the season
nd uninjured, and the
to for our customers
h it equally as well

THE ADVANTAGES

incident to a system having for its cardinal points these which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering, &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP.

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old system.

By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses."
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit men know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient.

All of these *"By-Ways"* lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Our warehouses, comprising 27 spacious rooms, are stocked to the full our home mills have been turning out large quantities of goods to us that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load, are now on our counters. Our workmen have been a small army, and as diligent and skillful as they are numerous. With the improvements already noted, there are also new styles, new colors, new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now

Let it Begin,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

OAK HALL, S. E. cor. 6th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

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JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.
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LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

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CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities. Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct23'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

ISAAC LYTLE, Attorney-at-Law, Office with Wilson & Hutchison, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa., Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

JAMES A. BEAVER, W. M'ALLISTER..... M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

E. M. BLANCHARD, E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

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DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
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and all kinds of Smokers' Findings. Also,
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all daily and weekly
NEWSPAPERS.
Papers delivered to any part of the city by carrier if desired. Our motto is "As cheap as the cheapest, and as good as the best. 6-31-tf

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LEATHER AND SEED STORE.
ABRAHAM SUSSMAN
has removed his well known
LEATHER AND SEED STORE
To No. 2, Bush's Arcade,
where he devotes himself exclusively to
BUYING & SELLING LEATHER
of all descriptions.
Also buys HIDES and CALF SKINS in the raw state pays CASH on demand.
Also all kinds of RAW FUR.
He also invites his old customers who have CLOVER SEEDS to sell. Best attention paid to the retail of Clover and Timothy Seeds. 45-2m

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BINDER FOR
BELLEFONTE PRESS COMPANY.
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Orders Addressed to
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P.O. Box, 134, Bellefonte, P
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Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Plan Music and every other kind of publications,
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YOU CAN BUY THE
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AND
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PROVISIONS,
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We keep a large stock, great variety and good goods, and deal only in what belongs to the REGULAR GROCERY BUSINESS
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We take all kinds of country produce, and GUARANTEE POSITIVELY to do better with you on GROCERIES and all other goods, in our line than you can do with any other store. CALL AND SEE US.
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is a certain and positive cure for
WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS,
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OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING
which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,
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Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

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The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

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THE NATIONAL HOTEL, MILLHEIM, PA.
He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servants are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.
JONATHAN KREMER,
jy14'73-1y Prop'r

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Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West St.,
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A Temperance House,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day, CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meats and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the City.
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A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,
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The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities or diseases that have lurked in the system for years soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula,** and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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is the reward of genuine merit. Those who use it once, never will be without it. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 cents. 23-4t
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CHEROKEE REMEDY.

THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.
INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

Nine tenths of the human family suffer, directly or indirectly, at one time or other, from diseases or irregularities of the generative system, while the victims of indiscretion, and of quack treatment, are comparatively numerous.

The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases, has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE.

can be as safely relied upon as the prescription of the most skillful practitioner. Such a medicine is the celebrated

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

Full directions accompany each bottle, and if they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guarranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

THE CHEROKEE INJECTION,

should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

CHEROKEE CURE

for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative,

OR INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING.

NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

NATURALNESS.—When the hair is dyed, its color is leaden hued and unnatural, but when restored by HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING, its appearance is so perfectly natural that no one can detect the use of any Restorative

STAINLESS.—While the Restorative acts promptly on the hair, it leaves no stain or mark whatever on the skin. It is composed of ingredients that form a perfect dressing as well as a coloring, so that no oils, &c., are necessary.

THIS MOST EFFECTIVE of all the Hair Restorers is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Numerous certificates from those who have used it are in the possession of the proprietors.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., New York.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., Wholesale Ag'ts, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

PARK'S BALSAM

OR

WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

WILD CHERRY.—The true bark of Wild Cherry is an unfailing specific for all throat and pectorial diseases.

TAR.—The wonderful healing properties of Tar when united with the other ingredients, render PARK'S BALSAM the most efficient Cough Medicine ever offered to the public.

CONSUMPTION.—The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

STEPHEN FISK, of New York, says his daughter had consumption, and terbucles had formed in her lungs. He was induced to try Park's Balsam, which effected a speedy cure.

T. EDWARD FLEET, of Brooklyn says, I think it is the best medicine for affections of the lungs I ever used.

G. S. FANCHER, of New York says, I feel fully persuaded that Park's Balsam has saved my life.

We have in our possession hundreds of certificates from others, and all of the same cheering import. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Address all orders to JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.
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Rat and Vermin Destroyer

FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

ATTRACTIVENESS.—Rats are the shrewdest of vermin. It is hard to get them to eat poison. An ingredient in the Egyptian Destroyer is a perfect bait, and they are attracted rather than freightened be it. "Rats (not children) cry for it.

KEEPING SOFT.—People know how the ordinary Rat Pastes dry up and become useless, causing annoyance and loss. The Egyptian Destroyer is fully warranted to keep soft, fresh and effective in any climate for years.

SURE DEATH.—The Egyptian Destroyer kills every time. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials are now in the hands of the proprietors, substantiating its great merits as the best preparation for destroying Vermin in the world. Be sure and ask for the "Egyptian," and take no other.

Put up in large glass bottles. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., AGENTS, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.
METROPOLITAN MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
6-30-1y

HOLLOWAY'S

Pills and Ointment

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the turbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Lumbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ring-Worms, Salt Rheums, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulmonary nature.

CAUTION.

Be careful and see that each bottle has the Holloway and Co. trade mark on it.

Prices, 25cts., 62cts., and $1.00; great saving in buying large sizes.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., PROP'RS.
9 College Place, N. Y.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
6-30-1y

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AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

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6-30-1y

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Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER,
HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.
Repairing neatly and promptly attended to.
5-29-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Loubarger.
6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHARP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

BAKERIES.

H. D. YERGER'S
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE.

In the marble front of T. R. Reynolds, is ready and truly the place to buy
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, RAISIN NUTS AND CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

ICE CREAM

is a specialty and will be kept at all times and at all hours by him.
BREAD, CONFECTIONERIES, NUTS, RAISINS, ORANGES, LEMONS, ICE CREAM, &c., &c., all sold by him at the most reasonable rates. Call and see him and rest assured that you will not be disappointed.
H. D. YERGER,
v6n15-1y Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,
of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.
v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Penna. R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte. 32-1y

Philadelphia Advertisements

CHAS. CAMBLOS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 38 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER, & C.,

☞ Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Particular attention given to Investments.
43-1y

S. L. KIRK, SON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

130 North Third Street, Corner of Cherry, PHILADELPHIA.

Have in store and offer for sale, at the lowest market prices, and on the most reasonable terms, a large and well assorted stock of GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, FISH, CHEESE, &c., selected with care in this, New York and Baltimore markets, to which the attention of Country Dealers is particularly requested. 13-1y

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE

1124 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WATCH

DEALERS & IMPORTERS,

Key and Stem Winding Watches, in Gold or Silver Cases,

FOR LADIES', GENTS & BOYS' WEAR.

An Immense Assortment

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Every Watch Guaranteed.
44-3m

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will recieve a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annum will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer,
904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

FINE WATCHES & JEWELRY,

SOLID SILVER & PLATED WARE,

PERUVIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES.

Pure stone and not glass. Warranted the best in the market.

GOLD HEADED CANES.

Watches and Jewelry repaired. Re-plating neatly done.

JOHN BOWMAN,
704 Arch Street,
44-3m Philadelphia, Pa.

For Sale or To Let.

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT!

A WIRE MILL AND SPIRAL SPRING FACTORY, together with an excellent

WATER POWER!

ALL NEW AND IN PERFECT ORDER!

Situate on Logan's Branch just above Valentine's Forges, about one-half mile from Bellefonte. Also as much land as may be desired for the use of said Factory. For sale or rent. TERMS EASY. Inquire of
CHAS. McCAFFERTY, Owner,
or A. O. Furst, Bellefonte, Pa.

☞ Two other water powers adjoining, unimproved, with land sufficient for any manufacturing purpose. 6-5-tf.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

A valuable farm containing 215 acres, situate within one mile of Milesburg, and three miles of Bellefonte, at the junction of the Bald Eagle Valley and Snow Shoe railroads, near the depot, Schools, Churches, Post office, Mills, etc. The lands are FREE from STONE, level, well fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. A valuable vein of

LIME STONE ROCK

is on the farm, and a village is growing up around it, which gives a fair prospect of an increase in value before long. The Philipsburg turnpike runs through it for a distance of ¾ of a mile rendering a large strip on each side available for house lots, from which the entire price of the farm might be realized, lots having sold heretofore for $100 apiece. The farm is well watered, having water in all the fields, good wells at the house and barn with pumps all in good order. There also are 50 acres of good

PINE AND OAK TIMBER.

The land has a southern exposure and is therefore very early. There are two houses on the farm, both facing the turnpike. One containing five rooms on the first floor with Hall and five on the second and back Kitchen, with room over-head. Connected with this house is a good log barn, ice house and other out buildings. On the other side of the road is the other house containing eight rooms with good barn and out buildings. This farm could be divided into two parts, and will be if purchasers so desire, making one containing 130 acres with the large house, and the other containing 36 acres with the small house. Terms easy. Inquire of James L. Sommerville, or R. T. Downing, or at the office of the Bellefonte REPUBLICAN.
38-tf.

ESSEX PIGS. ESSEX PIGS.

I now have a few GRADE PIGS to sell CHEAP. Several good

CHESTER AND GRADE SOWS.

In the future will keep only PURE BLOODS.

A few high grade ROASTERS, 20 to 100 lb. One or two PURE ESSEX; also, a new PRINDLE STEAMER. Have two, need only one. Order soon if you wish stock pigs.
A. S. TIPTON,
Curtin twp., Sept. 30, 1874. 22-tf

THE BEST DIALOGUE BOOK. To be sent post-paid for Twenty Cents. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, New York.
46-4t

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

All orders left with J. P. Gephart, at his office in the Conrad House, or at the Coal Yard, will receive prompt attention.

ALEXANDER & CO.

Hardware.

F. E. WILSON, THOMAS A. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

ELAINE

AS AN ILLUMINATOR.

WHY IT IS THE SAFEST.

ELAINE will not explode while burning in a lamp, nor in any other way, as it does not contain any of the explosive compounds so frequently met with in the ordinary oil for illuminating. A lamp, filled with ELAINE, if upset or accidently broken, will not explode or burn. There is no position in which you can put a lamp filled with ELAINE, for common use, in which it will explode. As no other illuminator has such advantages of safety, ELAINE IS CERTAINLY THE SAFEST FAMILY ILLUMINATING OIL KNOWN.

[Almost the same price as coal oil.]

All kinds of Builders' Hardware and Carriage Makers' Goods

COMPLETE SADDLER'S STOCK.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES,

guaranteed to be the best and the heaviest casting, largest oven &c.

Cash or shor. Credit, in no case to exceed three months.

37-tf WILSON & HICKS.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J. & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets.

Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-26-tf. Bellefonte Centre co., Pa.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

FELTY'S BUILDING, HIGH ST.
Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n36-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 6-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors he asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand. ja12'73.1y.

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-29-1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER!

THE undersigned adopts this method of informing his friends and the people of Centre Co., that he is now located in the room adjoining the store of Harper Bros., on Spring St., where he is prepared to make and repair watches. He is solicitous of business and guarantees complete satisfaction to all who may favor him with their work. Clocks watches and jewelry repaired upon the shortest notice. F. C. RICHARD,
v4n28-tf.

Blacksmithing.

JACOB SEIBERT,

BLACKSMITH,

REAR OF DUNCAN'S FOUNDRY, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

EVERY description of Blacksmithing done promptly in a workmanlike manner at low prices. 6-25-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month. in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The oppsition to Wm. A. Wallace for the U. S. Senatorship is proving to be like the last words of Gerrit Smith, "Weak, very weak."

——That old lady is dead again. She lived over in Wayne—the oldest women in the state. She was 104. This is the seventeenth time she has died within the past year. She knew all about Washington; remembers his silver shoe buckles, his knee breeches and swallow-tail coat. She wore glasses for years and wasn't spry like most old people, and she didn't knit stockings and split kindling a day or two before her death. Nothing of the kind. She was simply an old lady, full of grit, who was determined to live longer than anybody else in the state, and we believe she accomplished her purpose.

Death of Hon. S. S. Wolf.—On New Years day, he whose name heads this notice, departed this life. He had been ill for about three weeks and, during the last few days of his earthly existence, his suffering was terrible. His disease was congestion of the brain, accompanied by general prostration of the system, which gradually ripened into typhoid fever. He received all the care and medical treatment that loving hands and medical skill could bestow, but despite all human efforts to save him, he was called to his final account at five o'clock in the evening of January 1st. The funeral took place at ten o'clock on Monday last. A large delegation from Bellefonte was present, including the Masonic Fraternity of which he was a member. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Hamill of Boalsburg, after which the officers and members of Bellefonte Lodge A. Y. M. took charge of the body, conveyed it to the Centre Hall Cemetery and performed the last sad rites to his memory. Thus ended the earthly career of one who had lived a brief, busy and useful life. At the time of his death he was aged 34 years, 3 months and 29 days.

Deceased was born and raised in Brush Valley, his county. He attended the free schools of the neighborhood for several years, after which he entered the Aaronsburg Academy, then under charge of Rev. J. R. Dimm. He was afterwards prepared for College at Union Seminary, Union County, and shortly after went to Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. At the close of his sophomore year he returned home, and enlisted in the fall of '62 in Company A, 148 Reg't. Pa. Vol. commanded by Col. James A. Beaver. He followed the fortunes of his regiment for over a year and rose to the 1st Lieutenancy of his company. After the battle of Chancellorsville, he was so seriously afflicted with opthalmia, that for months he was unable to use his eyes and it was feared that he would lose the use of them entirely. Under the circumstances, he was compelled to tender his resignation which was accepted with reluctance. Returning home he engaged in the mercantile business at Centre Mills. In the fall of '69 he was elected County Treasurer. After the expiration of his term of office, he resumed the mercantile business in Centre Hall. Last fall he was nominated by the Democratic party and elected, with Hon. S. T. Shugert, to the State Legislature. Such in brief was the career. A few weeks ago, he went to Harrisburg and engaged rooms for himself and colleague, during the sitting of the Legislature; but, alas, for the plans of weak humanity, on the day he had decided to go to the state capital to enter upon his duties, he was called to the judgment bar of God. It is sad, indeed, to contemplate the death of one so young, so useful, so honestly ambitious. He was a man of excellent natural endowments; to these he added a firm will, an excellent education, and a genial, wholesouled disposition. He was singularly companionable, and agreeable in his intercourse with men. For a number of years he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and at the time of his death, was superintendent of the Union Sunday school of Centre Hall. His record in every department of social, business and professional life was an unblemished one, and in his death a loss has been sustained that long will be felt.

A Happy New Year.—We extend to our friends and patrons, one and all, the compliments of the season—a happy New Year. With this the first issue of the Republican for 1875, we enter upon the new cycle with renewed hopes of usefulness and a new determination to contribute our mite to the great treasury of human happiness. The dead year we would not look back upon with unchristian regrets. We would gladly blot the unpleasant pages of its record out of memory and remember only the bright side. But, alas for vain desire; unintentional blunders, store accounts, and promissory notes will hold over from December to January. In the wise dispensations of Providence, which always bring light out of darkness and order out of chaos, the year 1874 has been marked by financial and other disasters, great as to number and extensive in their woeful influences. The year has gone to the dead past, and, together with many pleasant recollections, it has left many hearts that bleed. Loved ones have been called hence; the time-honored family reunion has been saddened by a broken circle; the wolf has prowled about our doors; and in the far west where wolves are scarce, the unrelenting grasshopper has taken his place. Let us consecrate the new year to the uses of charity. Let those who have fuller stores, give with an open hand to relieve those who need relief. By so doing, we can discharge our duty to God, and render a most worthy tribute to the memory of those who no longer feel the sorrows of life from which they have passed away. There are some of our subscribers who have not paid us a cent since we came to the state.

With wise and careful management, taking the experiences of the past as a teacher, the new-dawning year may be made a happier and more fortunate one than the past has been. We have lived and acted too much as if this life were the only one worth living for—as if there was no such thing as the wreck of hopes or defeat of well laid plans. It is well to calculate the chances of disappointment. General Butler didn't calculate, and it's no wonder he looks cross-eyed about it; and the Butler family is a large one, in a political sense.

As for ourselves, we are determined to do our best to make the Republican a faithful mirror of the times. Whatever labor and watchfulness can effect to make it a good, reliable family paper we shall most cheerfully and faithfully bestow, confident that in so doing, we shall secure the plaudits of our own conscience, even if we do sink money. With such hopes and resolutions, we enter upon the new year, wishing a hearty God-speed to all laborers in the field of truth!

——Happening over at the depot the other afternoon, just as the four o'clock train was coming in, we noticed an elderly lady slowly taking her way up the track directly in front of the approaching train. She carried on her arm a basket of provisions, and being a little deaf, did not hear the warning peals of the bell. Seeing her peril we were about to go her rescue when an old gentleman roosting on the fence nearest to her, who had also seen her danger, jumped from the fence, and rushing to her side, seized her by the shoulders, and was in the act of pulling her from the track, when she, thinking she was about to be kidnapped, stepped quickly from the track, and drawing a salt mackerel from her basket, covered with slime and rust, she gave her aged rescuer a furious crack over the ear, causing that organ, which was an unusually large one, to somewhat resemble a dried cabbage leaf. As soon as he recovered from the shock he drew the old lady to one side, and explained matters to her satisfaction. They then shook hands and parted. But he says he'll see her smashed the next time.

——Business notices are not as a rule popular items in a newspaper. People generally turn from them to find something more pleasant. But the economical, saving laborer, and the careful and frugal business man, who has felt the pinchings of these hard times, will hunt the newspapers through to find where he can save money by buying provisions for his family. There are so many leaks to the pocket-book, so many drains on a man's earnings, that the most careful vigilance is required. But people must live and we can't live without eating. We must have provisions; and to all of our readers who are desirous of buying the best groceries for the smallest amount of money, we would say that Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block, have the best stock and the cheapest goods. They have just received a new kind of fish called blue fish, that is most palatable.

——The Tobacco Store in the Bush House block formerly owned by N. Beck, and more recently by T. R. Hamilton, has again changed hands. Mr O. A. Kinsloe is now the proprietor. Mr Kinsloe is fixing up things, and by his gentlemanly attention to his customers is helping the old trade and gaining new. May success attend him.

——Our public schools will reopen again next Monday, January 11th.

——Eggs are so fearfully scarce in this county that only grangers and millionaires can afford to use them.

——What will become of our beloved Keystone State? Col. Forney is in Europe; Fred Kurtz has frozen feet, and can't get about, and the legislature is in session!

——Now is the time to subscribe for the Harrisburg *Patriot* containing the latest Legislative news. It may be obtained at O. A. Kinsloe's cigar store, where all the daily and weekly papers and periodicals are received.

Lost.—On Saturday, January 2d, about noon, either in Bellefonte or on the road leading from Bellefonte to the State College, a new, dark-blue beaver frock coat, suitable for a good sized man. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. tf.

——Mrs. Mitchel, wife of Rev. Nathan J. Mitchel, died suddenly on the morning of the 30th, at Howard, this county. She was preparing breakfast about seven o'clock on the morning named, when she was taken with palsy and expired in about four hours. The funeral took place on New Years, Rev. D. M. Kinter, officiating. Mrs. Mitchel had lived to a ripe old age, being 63 years and 11 days old at the time of her death. She was a rare woman and her life reflected a galary of christian graces. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and her host of friends in their loss. She has left, not only the fullest assurances of future salvation, but the record of a life as pure and noble and worthy of imitation as any of her race.

——Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, who was in attendance at the county institute last week, gave an elocutionary entertainment on Tuesday evening. She is an excellent reader and did full justice to every selection. The secret of her success appears to be in her fidelity to nature and her excellent voice, which is most pliable and pleasant.

Prof. J. H. Shoemaker, principal of the Chambersburg Academy, lectured Wednesday evening to a fine audience on 'Earth and Man.' The subject covered such a wide field of investigation that the hour employed by the gentleman was entirely too brief for a careful and exhaustive essay; but the speaker in a careful and thoughtful epitome, instructed and entertained all successfully. He is a careful thinker, an easy talker and his pleasant and matter-of-fact way of saying things interested all who listened to him.

Professor H. Collier, of the State College occupied the next evening with a lecture on 'Magnetism and Electricity.' Mr. Collier is a remarkable man in several particulars; his object appears, solely be to instruct his hearers. He doesn't waste any time in useless verbiage. He is not much given to poesy or fanciful figures; his language is plain, simple, crisp and always directly to the point. His aim appears to be to inculcate and impress a given number of truths, or data. This he does in a vigorous and severely logical style. His illustrations are simple, comprehensive and conclusive, while his manner is so intensely earnest that all are sort of forced to listen. We have heard a number of distinguished lecturers in Bellefonte, but to none belongs the credit of so thoroughly interesting, entertaining and instructing an audience as to Professor Collier.

The personnel of the institute in the main was decidedly favorable. The school ma'ams reminded us of the "school mistriss" of our childhood days when

In shapely boots and apron white,
And neatly-fitting dresses,
With braided hat that scarcely shades
Her wealth of flowing tresses,
Down through the meadows, fair and green,
The country school ma'am passes,
Each morn with smiling face to greet
The ladies and the lasses.

The grass is heavy with the dew,
The sky is bright above her,
The sunlight lingers on her path,
The song-birds seem to love her;
They flit about her through the air,
And sing their sweetest praises,
The grasses spring to kiss her feet,
The clover and the daisies.

The children round the school house door,
Make haste to claim their greeting,
Their sunny faces flushed with joy,
Their little hearts fast beating,
Ah, ye who claim life's pleasures vain,
Have never known what bliss is,
Unless your youthful lips have felt
The country school ma'am's kisses.

Ah, well I do remember when,
In other summer weather,
Fair little Maud and I trudged down
The country road together;
Her dinner pail swung on her arm,
The meadow larks were singing,
While from its leafy perch, the thrush
Had set the hedge rows ringing.

Oh, happy days! Oh! joyful past!
Too dear to be but fleeting,
For little Maud long years ago,
First heard the angels' greeting;
But when the children home from school,
Come trooping through the clover,
Again I feel myself a boy,
And live the old days over.

——The regular annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association will be held in Harrisburg, on Wednesday, 27, 1875, in the Senate Committee Rooms of the Sate Capitol at 3 o'clock P. M. Editors and publishers of papers throughout the States are invited to be present and connect themselves with the organization.

R. H. Thomas, President.
R. S. Menamin, Sec.

For the Republican.

An Estimate.—The Centre County Teachers Institute which meet in this place last week was perhaps as profitable a convention as the teachers of the county ever held. The number of teachers present was hardly as large as previous years, but their intelligence and zeal gave zest to all the exercises.

Indeed it is not saying too much to say that they will compare most favorably in point of intelligence and enthusiasm in their profession with the teachers of any other county in the state.

The day sessions of the institute were busily employed. Teachers, with pencil and note-book, were, as a rule, eager to receive instruction. They were prompt and regular in exercises with a degree of interest that was truly praise worthy. The foreign instructors were Mrs. Anna Randall Deibl, Prof. J. H. Shoemaker, of Chambersburg, Pa., and a young man named Carter, from Shippensburg Pa. The lessons in reading and elocution by Mrs. Deihl were valuable and pleasant. Prof Shoemaker is no doubt a good teacher, and his instructions were practical and sensible. Mr. Carter, however, as an institute instructor, is a poor excuse. His lessons in drawing were painful to listen to and babyish in the extreme. A man who will spend an hour in a dissertation on the philosophy of making a "dot" is entirely too voluble for practical utility, although one beauty about him was that his remarks didn't tax the brain to any alarming extent.

We must not forget to mention the most interesting and instructive talks and experiments in physics by Prof. Collier of the State College. They were the only feature of the week that commanded the unanimous attention and interest of those present.

We are of the opinion, however, that our institutes would accomplish fully as much that would be of real service in the school room, without the aid of professional haranguers.

If our teachers would spend a week themselves in earnest, resolute council, having a free and general exchange of ideas, theories and experiences, they would reap a rich reward. But it is doubtful if the loose, desultory lessons of strangers of moderate abilities who have an eye more to please than to give consecutive, systematic instruction, will be of great or lasting benefit. It cannot be denied that it is an advantage to have teachers of greater attainments and wider experience to give additional instruction; and it is still more desirable to have instructors of the widest attainments and ripest experience. But that it is a good investment to call the teachers of a county together for four days to receive instruction from the ordinary run of institute lecturers we very much doubt. Not that the institute last week was not as successful and profitable as institutes generally are; not that the Superintendent has not done his utmost; or that the teachers were not attentive and faithful; even not that the instructors were not as good as the common run, *but because the amount of information obtained is not an equivalent for the time and money invested.* This is a statement that many may not be prepared to believe, but we will state the case fairly and candidly and let the reader be the judge. Let it be remembered that it costs something to call together the teachers of a county and keep them together for a week. Look at the expense incurred by the teachers and the tax payers of a county. For example, and merely for example, take Centre county, and form an estimate of the cost of a single county institute. Take the institute of last week for instance. Supposing there were 150 teachers present, (there were nearly two hundred) we have the following showing:

"150 teachers and all the tax payers of Centre county" in account with the "professional advancement of 150 teachers."

	Dr.
To boarding 150 teachers, four days @ 1.00 per day	$600.00
" Expenses, coming and going $1.00 each 150.00	
" Assessment, fifty cents each, to meet expenses of institute	75.00
" Rent of hall	60.00
" Prof. Shoemaker, for instruction	50.00
" Mrs. A. R. Deihl	50.00
" Prof Carter (estimated high)	20.00
" Reporter of institute	15.00
" Admission to elocutionary entertainment, say 100 teachers at 25 cents each	25.00
" Printing, etc	20.00
" Allowance of time by school boards, one week, at, say, $35.00 per month for each teacher, making 8.75 each	1312.50
Total amount	$2377.50
Contra	
By four days instruction	

The above figures are not vain or imaginary, but actually below the real cost. Now let us see what we can make out of them. 1st. The institute costs $594.37½ per day, or $99.06 per hour. 2nd. Each and every teacher is entitled to receive $15.85 worth of instruction during those four days. 3d. The institutes, during the terms of service of the present superintendent—nine years—have cost $21.397.50. The following questions arise: Is not the county institute the most expensive school in the Country? Where is the institute lecturer whose services are worth $99.06 per hour? Where are the products of the $21.397.50 invested in county institutes? Do they pay? These figures, statements and inquiries are applicable to every county where the institute is a part of the school organization. The undeniable result shows that they are a poor investment and an expensive luxury. It may now be inquired how can the same good be obtained to the schools and teachers without this county convention? The answer is plain. Throw the burden of preparation and qualification upon the teacher. Let him first become qualified for his trade before he receives a master workman's wages. Don't let those who aspire to the highest and noblest calling in life, become pensioners upon the public, for a preliminary preparation. No tradesman, artisan or porfessional man asks that he may be supported in his apprenticeship by public taxation. Let the expert and judicious County Superintendent license none to teach who are not qualified, and the law of demand and supply will furnish teachers and regulate salaries. There may have been a time when the institute was a necessity, when there were no educational papers, magazines, or books on the science of teaching; when there were no normal schools for the training of teachers, or when the educational machinery of the State was in an imperfect condition. But their day of usefulness has undoubtedly passed away, if their value be estimated in dollars and cents. D. H.

Curtin Twp., Jan 1, 1875.

Friend Republican:—Allow me a few words in your columns. You have many correspondents, a few of whom ought to be corrected. One wrote of Howard when it was "strip town." He was surely not much acquainted with the place or circumstances. The act which produced the stigma was justifyable in equity if not in law, and was committed outside the borough limits. Few if any of the inhabitants now know anything of the affair, and none have thought of correcting the young writer. Howard evidently is destined to move forward with a steady growth, not being dependent on any uncertain business of short duration; but, while the mountains retain their present shape, will be the principal station between Central City and the City of Lock Haven. Probably the same or a similar writer has written of Curtin twp. He told us that a certain disciple of Blackstone had a been prevailed on to teach one of our schools the present winter at $45 per month. You would think our schools were really ahead of the world when we are hardly able to "see it." No doubt Mr. Lucas is a good teacher, but, as a rule, we have nothing to brag of in the way of schools or any thing else. He tells that because of the rain I did not exhibit my stock at the Fair. That was guess work. I really had not the time to spare. Then he says I make a specialty of raising Essex pigs and have a mammoth steamer. The facts are I got so small a steamer I thought it would not answer and got another, but found one small as it is is sufficient, so offered one for sale. This sort of bubble talk makes a sort of excuse for officers and others to impose heavy burdens on me, such as valuing my unseated, partly cut off, land at $18 per acre, which, with the percentage of the commissioners make my taxes about three times as much as formerly, while the ability to pay them has rather decreased. Now I look upon this toad puffing as rather an evil. Now as this is rather a personal scrawl, I will just say, it would have been more to the point if the said writer for the papers had said, A. S. Tipton is trying to do the best he can but is likely not to make much progress, as he is taxed more than all his profits will pay, and the "rulers" stir up the people against him, and we are determined to keep him down, with all his steam power, and make him pay more tax than any body else; though he thought his hogs would not be taxed we will make him pay for his thoroughbreds and steamers. A. S. Tipton.

——That new Democratic paper that was to be started in this place has not yet made its appearance. The initial number was to startle the natives the first week of this year. The material of the late Brown's *Republican* was intended to be utilized in this new organ, and the Democracy of Centre was to be remodeled, reorganized and put on a sound Jacksonian basis. But alas, the scheme fails, at a time, too, when it is most needed—there being a member of the lower House, and, very likely, a State Senator to vote for at the Spring election. Alas, for the still-born hebdomadal!

Put away those types and stickses
Don't invest in Hoe's cylinders
The new journal good for nix is,
Busted up and knocked to flinders.

——On the last day of the old year while Rev. John Guss, pastor of the M. E. Church at Port Mathilda was absent from home, a team stopped at the parsonage, and refusing to answer questions the party proceeded to assault the family. When the raid was over and the premises surveyed it was found that the assaulting party had suffered a terrible defeat and the parsonage was in victorious possession of the spoils, consisting of corn, potatoes, turnips, cabbage, flour, pork, sausage, canned fruit, jellies, milk, butter, soap, &c. It is believed the assaulting party retreated in good order to hickory bottom. The pastor proposes to arm his children with pop guns for any similar demonstration that may be made in his absence.

Hublersburg, Dec. 21, 1874.

Dear Editors of the Republican:—A certain fellow has been trying to show his wit in the *Watchman*. I do not know who he is, but will try and tell him what he is and what it is I think is ailing him. In the first place I would advise him to procure some medical aid as quickly as possible. His organs are very badly affected; his brain is out of place. That windflicker had better lay a sticking plaster between his shoulders to draw his brain to its proper place again. His heart is out of order also. He had not heart enough to sign his name to his poor little article. Perhaps he is destitute of a name; if so it is rather bad, but we will show him that there are still some left for him too. But before we baptize him I would just say, the next time he writes an article to be published, he must put his right hand on his shoulder and scratch like an old cluck and caution the printer to place a large hand to it, so that one man can find it instead of two and a magnifying glass. He had better saved that ink and the paper he had better put in his pocket to use at a more convenient season. The next time he wants to read Anna Maria's article he had better blow his nose to ventilate his brain, so that his mind may become a little stronger. He says Anna Maria pitches into the grange, but I say no, but into the secrets which that society calls for, which my eyes are an eye-witness to and my own lips have read, and which have placed me below my dog and equalled me to a slave. He uses a word at the close of his article which he spells d-e-u-c-e. I do not think that ignoramus reads his testament very often if he has one at all, or he would find the word devil, which he is trying to represent. I say he is a very fine devil to stick his snout into other people's business when he knows nothing about the reality of affairs. Did he think Anna Maria would be put down so soon as that? Oh, no; Anna Maria stands with the hammer in her hand, and like the blacksmith, with an outstretched arm is bound to strike while the iron is hot. I will now proceed to the baptism. I now take a hand full of corn and a hand full of sand and hereby I present you with the name of the degenerated or adulterated Jack,—Jackass. Now take this and go to the nearest saddler's and get a bridle made for your tongue. As far as I know the way is to bridle at the head, but if you choose you can begin at the tail. So good bye, and don't come back in such haste, or I will give you what you do not want and you will take what you get.

Anna M. Harshberger.

Mr. Nobody, your imaginations are also groundless. You are accusing my Anna Maria that she is jealous of me, which is a falsehood. I confess that I did wrong her without reason or cause; she was also wronged by some of the members of the society. Your Manual calls for things you must carry out which you would be ashamed to practice in public, and any thing that a person is ashamed of in public should not be practiced in secret. Good bye Mr. Nobody, hereafter mind your own business.

D. Harshberger.

Milesburg, Pa., Dec. 25, 1874.

To the Editor of the Bellefonte Republican.—*Dear Sir:* I desire to express, with your kind permission, through your columns, my sense of gratitude to Mr. J. D. Shugert, and other friends in Bellefonte, for the munificent gift of One Hundred Dollars, presented to me on the evening of the 24th inst. I need not say that I am sincerely grateful, for who would not be for such a princely gift. It was as unexpected as unmerited, and indeed this enhances its intrinsic value. The bearer of this gift was Dr. J. M. McCoy, of Milesburg Iron Works, from whom I have often received substantial marks of personal kindness. We received also a splendid turkey from Mrs. Linn, which we thankfully acknowledge. All together these tokens of friendship have made this a very happy Christmas to us. May the Lord, who prompted these acts of kindness, abundantly bless the donors, and may this example stimulate others to similar acts of kindness. Again I would express my sincere thanks to the generous donors.

Yours truly,

W. O. Wright.

——We now believe in the doctrine of total depravity. Some one has stolen the only pair of boots owned by the editor of the Centre Hall *Reporter*, thus keeping him in the house for the last two weeks, and he can't come to Nittany Valley to stop his sister from writing articles for the newspapers that sadly damage his political prospects among the grangers.

MARRIED

On Dec. 22, at the Presbyterian Parsonage by the Rev. W. T. Wylie, Mr. Joseph H. Hayes of Clinton Co., to Miss Mary J. Pettit, of Centre Co., Pa.

At Milesburg, Pa., on the 31st of Dec., 1874, by the Rev. W. O. Wright, Mr. John S. Logan, of St. Marys, Erie Co., Pa., and Miss Sarah Jane Smith, of Milesburg, Pa.

On Dec 24 1874, at the M. E. Parsonage in Bellefonte, by Rev. M. Leasmyser, Mr Franklin P Strickland of Howard, Centre county, Pa., and Miss Lida Walker of Snow Shoe, Pa.

On Dec. 25, at same place by same, Lewis P. Wian, and Miss Elizabeth E. Wells, both of Bellefonte.

On Nov. 19, 1874 at same place by same, Mr. Franklin P. Rogers, and Miss Mollie J. Houtz, both of Centre County, Pa.

In Howard, on the 28th ult., by Rev. L. S. Crone, Mr. Samuel Yager, of Curtin twp., and Miss Susan Confer, of Howard twp., Centre Co.

Also, on the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. Christian B. Schenck, of Liberty twp., and Miss Mary Ann Holter, of Howard twp., Centre Co.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. Robert Hamill, Mr. Z. P. Krise, of Milroy, and Miss Hattie N., daughter of Hon. William Love, of Churchville.

On the 17th ult., by the same, Mr. Stephen Moyer, of Irving, Illinois, and Miss Hannah McKinney, of Centre Hill.

At the residence of Mr John Saxton, Esq., Eagleville, on the 26th ult., by Rev W. A. Bigart, Mr. John Saxton, Jr., and Miss Hattie Stenger, of Beech Creek, Clinton Co. Pa.

At the residence of the Baptist Minister, Eagleville, on the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. Jas. I. Clark and Miss Martha Stull, both of Liberty.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. J. Zeigler, at his residence in Milesburg, Mr. Robert Lanen and Miss Angeline Lucas, both of Centre Co., Pa.

DIED.

Suddenly, on the 9th ult., in Gasconade twp., Wright Co., Mo., Maggie youngest daughter of Hugh and Mary E. Adams, aged 3 years and 18 days.

Safe with him who died to save thee,
Darling Maggie rest thou on;
We shall meet, when He who gave thee
Calls us home where thou art gone.

On Saturday, Dec. 26th, 1874, Mr. Martin Miller, of Tyrone, aged aged about 27 yrs.

Mr. Miller was a cigar maker by trade and was in the employ of Miller & Shade at the time of his death. Miller & Shade deserve much credit for respects paid to him. May his remains rest in peace.

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